FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 222

16 November 1983

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LATEST U.S. INF PROPOSAL DISCUSSED, DISMISSED

'Nothing New' in Proposal

LD151916 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration is publicizing its certain "new" proposal at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. But elucidations made by a high-ranking representative of the administration at a special press conference showed that the United States' proposal contains nothing new as compared with Washington's all-too-well-known obstructionist stand. The U.S. official representative actually had to confirm this. He admitted that the "new" initiative is merely a "perfected" version of Washington's so-called "interim variant" that has long been rejected by the Soviet Union as a variant aimed actually at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

As before, Washington actually demands that the Soviet Union agree to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, missiles that can reach most important targets on the Soviet Union's territory within six or eight minutes and thus, from the USSR's viewpoint, are of strategic significance. Meanwhile the United States' "new" initiative, just as the "zero option" and the "interim variant" that preceded it, precludes the Soviet Union's ability to take measures in reply by deploying similar Soviet medium-range missiles at a similar distance from important centres on the United States' territory.

The United States also continues to refuse to take into consideration Britain's and France's nuclear weapon systems trained on the Soviet Union in the overall balance of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces. The high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration stressed that the United States' position in this matter remains unchanged. Besides that, including in the limits being established in addition to the Soviet missiles in the European zone, also missiles in the Asian part of the USSR, the United States is now clearly trying to disarm the Soviet Union in regions that have nothing to do with the subject of the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Besides that, doing everything within its power to impose its cruise missiles on Western Europe, Washington is actually carrying the matters to the prevention of the opportunity of concluding agreements on nuclear arms limitation in future, for this type of nuclear weapons, as Western specialists admit, actually defies verification.

In view of all this it is absolutely clear that the United States' so-called "new" initiative is nothing else but another Washington propaganda manoeuvre, whose purpose, as THE NEW YORK TIMES testifies, is to disarm politically and neutralise by the feigned "flexibility" the protests that are mounting on both sides of the Atlantic against the deployment of "Pershings" and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the preparation of which is already in full swing.

Version of 'Interim Variant'

LD151634 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- The TASS analyst of military affairs Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It has been officially announced in Washington that the American delegation at the Geneva talks has made a "new proposal" on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

A high-placed representative of the United States Administration has told a press conference that in its desire to display "flexibility" the American side supposedly "accepted one of the elements of the Soviet position" at the talks. But, as it follows from the same official's explanations, in the "new initiatives" of the United States there is not even a trace of any drawing closer of the American position to the Soviet Union's proposals.

As is known, in the event of the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement, including the foregoing by the United States of the deployment of its missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared to leave in the European zone about 140 launchers of SS-20 missiles (420 warheads), that is, noticeably less that the number of medium-range missiles in the possession of Britain and France. Moreover the Soviet Union is prepared in this situation even to freeze a part of its medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the country.

By taking the figure of 140 missiles with 420 warheads out of the overall context of the Soviet initiatives and including this figure in its own proposals the American side arranges it in such a way that reduces the entire "novelty" of the United States position to the "interim variant" which is absolutely unacceptable to the USSR.

Again there is the insistence on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and on the reduction of Soviet medium-range systems both in Europe and in Asia. The American side demands of the USSR consent to the deployment of its missiles on positions from which they can reach important targets in the Soviet Union within six-eight minutes. But at the same time the Soviet Union must give up the deployment, as a reply measure, of its missiles in direct proximity of the United States.

According to the logic of the American proposals the refusal of the United States to include the overall count the nuclear forces of Britain and France would result in a more than two-to-one superiority of NATO over the Warsaw Treaty countries by number of medium-range delivery vehicles in the European Continent.

If this is called the adoption by the American side of one of the elements of the Soviet position, what is then the demand for a unilateral disarmament of the socialist countries before a power adhering to the concept of delivering the first nuclear strike? [sentence as received]

The deployment of American missiles in close proximity to the territory of the Soviet Union, which is the only Warsaw Treaty member-country having a nuclear shield, would result in a sharp destabilisation of the military political situation in the world. The danger of situations cropping up, in which vital decisions would have to be taken in a matter of minutes, would considerably increase. In crisis situations this would in its turn considerably increase the probability of events going out of control, and the risk of a war breaking out by mistake would increase.

Such a destabilization would run counter not only to the interests of the socialist countries, but would constitute a serious threat to the security of all the NATO member-counries, including the United States.

Proposal 'Old in Essence'

LD151415 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking about medium-range weapons in Europe, the state secretary's assistant Lawrence Eagleburger said the Soviet Union will offer nothing until 5 to 12. Our observer Andrey Shepilov writes the following in this connection:

Mr Eagleburger kept silent about the main thing in his statement: Who wound the clock? In the meantime it has been clicking since December 1979, when NATO adopted at its session a so-called two-track decision. It provided for deploying new American missiles in Western Europe if negotiations on limiting them proved unsuccessful. After that decision Washington had a choice of two roads: either acting truly constructively and in good faith to apply every effort to reach agreement, or heading for its missiles deployment in Western Europe at any cost to use Geneva negotiations only as a smoke-screen. The American side preferred the latter. As for Moscow it did all it can, not in words but in action, to guarantee the talks' success. This country has more than once modified its position in Geneva to meets its negotiating partners halfway.

The West insisted on parity to be fixed on the number of warheads rather than delivery vehicles, the Soviet Union complied. The United States expressed concern over the fate of Soviet missiles that would be up for reduction. To meet the Western request this country voiced readiness to stop deploying SS-20 missiles in its eastern regions if agreement were reached at the talks. The Soviet Union took into account in its proposals a number of other U.S. wishes as well. Having covered its half of the way and having reached the limit of a possible compromise -- not diminishing its security or that of its allies -- the Soviet Union expected the same from the United States. However, Washington has not taken a single step to meet Moscow halfway. Every time Moscow complied with this Western request or another and thereby removed an obstacle standing in the way of agreement, Washington had new reservations. In all, its so-called new proposals, the latest one included, have proved to be old in essence. The Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov emphasized they boiled down to the proposal to agree as usual on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new American weapons should be deployed in Europe on top of the nuclear potential NATO already has.

Everything shows that the acquisition of new first-strike weapons in Western Europe seems to Washington more tempting than the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement. According to news agencies reports, an American transport plane with the first cruise missiles on board landed on the British Isles today. The Soviet Union has warned repeatedly that if American missiles are deployed in Europe, it will adopt countermeasures, among them such that will create a similar threat to American territory. But will the security of America and Americans gain from that?

ARBATOV DENOUNCES EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW151407 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Georgiy A. Arbatov, a top Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, Tuesday criticized here U.S. preparations for deployment of new missiles in Europe as "undermining the foundation of East-West talks on intermediate-range missile forces," and said the Soviets would take countermeasures.

In an interview with KYODO news service, Arbatov said the U.S. moves, being undertaken despite about two years of negotiations with the Soviets on reduction of such missiles, must be understood as a virtual rupture of the talks.

The Soviets accordingly now think it impossible to continue the INF talks with the U.S., Arbatov, director of the Soviet Science Academy's U.S.-Canada research institute, said.

A member of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, Arbatov said the Soviets would not tolerate U.S. supremacy, and would take measures to mend the military imbalance that could follow failure of the missile limitations talks.

As concrete countermeasures that might be taken by the Soviets, he cited, among other things, deployment of strategic missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and an unfreezing of SS-20 missile ceilings.

Arbatov also called the U.S. Administration of President Ronald Reagan, "utterly uncognizant" of the international and military situations, and the "worst U.S. Government in the past 50 years." The Soviets can no longer conduct dialogues with the U.S. Government, he said.

However, asked what conditions would induce the Soviets to resume the INF talks after their interruption, Arbatov said Reagan does not decide things alone, and (the Soviets) would continue to fight for peace. He apparently was alluding to opinions in the United Nations and international society, as well as to mounting antinuclear movements in the West.

'CANNINESS' OF U.S. BUILD-DOWN PROPOSAL REVEALED

AU141703 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN: "Transparent Maneuver; Reagan Would Like To Legalize His Rearmament Program"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE KEY TO THE ANSWER ABOUT WHAT IS CONCEALED BEHIND PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NEW MOVE AT THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS ON LIMITING AND REDUCING THE STRENGTH OF STRATEGIC ARMS MUST BE SOUGHT IN THE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE, AND THE PENTAGON AND THE MILITARY FACTION IN THE U.S. CONGRESS. THE FACT IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS GETTING MONEY FOR NEW-GENERATION MX AND MIDGETMAN NUCLEAR MISSILES, AS WELL AS FOR CRUISE AND TRIDENT MISSILES, WHICH ARE ALREADY BEING DEVELOPED. IN RETURN FOR THIS IT ADOPTS AT THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS A STAND THAT IS "MORE ATTRACTIVE" FOR PUBLIC OPINION.

What has induced the U.S. representatives to adopt this mutual arrangement? It was the need to neutralize in some way the concern, so far greatest concern, evoked by the government's extensive plans, which maintain that a nuclear war is both possible and can be won. Millions of people are more and more insistently demanding a halt to this path; and, as the first urgent and imperative step, an agreement with the Soviet Union on freezing the current nuclear arsenals. However, such a step would mean for the current U.S. Government that it must abandon its stake in the risky game which it is playing in order to achieve nuclear supremacy.

A Canny Plan

THIS HAS ALSO GIVEN RISE TO THE PLAN THAT THE NEW PROPOSAL SHOULD MAKE IT SEEM THAT THE UNITED STATES IS OFFERING TO TAKE TWO STEPS BACK FOR EVERY STEP FORWARD IN ITS FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP. For every new nuclear warhead, two old ones will be liquidated.

ACTUALLY, IT IS RECKONED THAT THE UNINFORMED WILL NOT NOTICE THAT, IN THIS WAY, WASHINGTON IS PAVING ITS "LEGAL WAY" TOWARD FURTHER U.S. PROGRESS IN ITS FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP, IN THE DIRECTIONS WHICH IT CONSIDERS ADVANTAGEOUS FOR ITSELF.

Essentially, this line became apparent at the moment when the United States began negotiating in Geneva. And this line was so obvious that the Soviet delegation repeatedly warned the Americans that the American side would block the achievement of an agreement all the longer, the more it ignored the Soviet proposals for freezing the arsenals and the more it counted on legalizing, by negotiations, its programs for producing new kinds of strategic arms.

It also warned the Americans that this would simultaneously force the Soviet Union to abandon the basic structure of its strategic forces.

Let us mention a certain detail, well known to every expert on nuclear arms and showing the canniness of the American plan: It is sufficient for the new generation of ballistic missiles to be twice as precise as the present missiles in order to achieve the same destructive effect with merely a one-eighth capacity. In other words, President Reagan benevolently agrees to the annual 5-percent reduction of the number of old missiles and aircraft, and will be fully satisfied with the outstanding and precise means for conducting the destructive war that his generals finds conceivable.

These and many other dangerous aspects of the further round of feverish armament disprove the Reagan government's argument that, allegedly, this proposal will make it possible to abandon the current "most destabilizing" kinds of strategic arms. On the contrary, BY PROPOSING TO LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REAGAN IS PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF HIS STRATEGISTS WHO WOULD LIKE TO PURSUE THIS IMPROVEMENT UP TO THE STAGE WHICH, ACCORDING TO THEIR NOTIONS, WOULD FULLY ENSURE THE USE OF HIGHLY PRECISE AND MOBILE FIRST-STRIKE WEAPONS WITH IMPUNITY.

Taking the Path of Reduction

The Soviet Union proposes the very opposite of this: It proposes to stop thinking of the inconceivable, of satisfying the longing for new and more perfect weapons; to freeze the arsenals, and simultaneously and immediately to reduce the nuclear strategic means of the two powers in all arms services [slozky] 25 percent, bearing in mind the proportion of these kinds of weapons in each national arsenal; and to proceed further only by taking the path or reduction.

It was a coincidence that, on the very day when Reagan's new proposals were published with such great publicity, the UN General Assembly received a letter from Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, in which he has submitted the matter of freezing nuclear arms as a weighty and urgent issue. The measure proposed would mean that no nuclear arsenal components would be increased further, including all kinds of means for transporting nuclear arms and nuclear ammunition; that one would refrain from developing new kinds and types of nuclear arms; that a moratorium would be declared on all nuclear ammunition tests, and also on tests of new kinds and types of means for transporting them; and that the production of fission materials for producing nuclear ammunition would be stopped.

THIS IS THE SOVIET UNION'S REPLY TO REAGAN The chief of the U.S. Government is calling for an ingenious tango which would lead the partners to the edge of a nuclear abyss, even if by circuitous ways. The Soviet Union proposes to halt and to turn back, toward the complete victory of common sense, toward the ban on nuclear war.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS AT GENEVA TALKS 'MINIMAL'

LD142307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 13 Nov 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] In the first weeks of November we come across rather a curious phenomenon. The less time there is left before the implementation of the known NATO decision about the deployment of the American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe, the more frequently, in statements by certain West European statesmen, almost optimistic notes are heard about the possibility of reaching an agreement at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Well, optimism is no bad thing in itself, but on condition, of course, that it rests on a realistic basis. But is this the case in mid-November, when the time left before the implementation of the NATO decision is already being counted in days? There has recently been a meeting between Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain and West German Chancellor Kohl. After this, as (?usual), there was a press conference, at which both Kohl and Thatcher noted that the Soviet Union has moved toward some of Reagan's ideas and that even in the days that remain it is possible to work out a compromise in Geneva -- but on the basis of Reagan's ideas. This is a reference to his polite invitation to the Soviet Union to surrender its positions.

This rather strange optimism was further inflated by the trip which U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam made to a number of West European capitals. It was asserted that Dam would talk over some sort of new U.S. proposals which would allegedly give the green light for results, good results, at the Geneva talks. But we shall not make guesses as to whether there will or will not be new American proposals. In any case, past experience gives no grounds for optimism when there is talk of some sort of new American ideas. But obviously, if the United States does make really sensible proposals on the table at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union will give them all due attention. So far, however, the course of events leads one to a different conclusion, namely that the United States is trying at all costs to achieve the deployment in West Europe of its nuclear missiles, and furthermore to represent this matter as a factor, as a major step, toward success being achieved in reaching a solution at the Geneva talks, a mutually-acceptable solution.

Well, of course, this very way of reasoning, this packaging, pretty packaging, for American policy, does not deceive anyone. Really, November 1983 looks quite alarming, quite bleak and quite crucial. The logic of the absurd proposed by the United States, namely to proceed toward arms reduction via arms buildup cannot of course be accepted by anyone.

But there is a different logic. This is the logic set out in the Soviet proposals, the proposals of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. They are well known, but it seems to me that it would not be of place to recall some of the basic elements of the Soviet position.

First, our country is for the continuation of the talks beyond the limits of 1983. with the condition that the NATO plans for deploying the American nuclear missiles are frozen.

Further, the Soviet Union favors a substantial, deep reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. We are ready to go to a level below that of 1976, when, as is known, there were no SS-20 missiles, as the West calls them, in existence.

Third, the Soviet Union favors the preservation of military-strategic parity in Europe, but, I repeat, at a level lower than today's, considerably lower. And this level must be set with strict observation of the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides.

Well, of course, there is no doubt that if the artificial time limit at the Geneva talks could be overcome -- and this now depends solely on the American side -- that decision alone would create a somewhat different climate, both at the negotiations and outside them. It would be a sort of breakthrough in trust, and hence toward a possible agreement. However, the aim of the present U.S. Administration to favor West Europe with its nuclear missiles at all costs unfortunately makes the chances of success at the Geneva talks minimal. For this very reason, the optimism of which we have spoken looks assumed, and the concern which is rising within and outside Europe among various public forces, in various political circles, looks fully justified.

Well, concern is of course not the best state of mind, but concern can be constructive when it engenders countermeasures, when it gives rise to efforts directed towards the lessening of tensions, to a search for a way out of this complex situation. In this connection the trip by Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau to a number of West European states is noteworthy. Trudeau is covering quite a lot of ground -- he is visiting Paris, Brussels, Bonn, The Hague, London, of course, and Rome. Then there will possibly be other contacts with other countries. Trudeau himself takes quite a gloomy view of the prospects for the development of the international situation and says he can see virtually no light ahead; and he considers it extremely important to find some sort of steps, some sort of ways to intensify the dialogue, to seek solutions which would lead to a slackening of international tension.

In this connection one must say that the Soviet Union has never turned its back on any sensible proposal from the West, and is not doing so now. We are ready to give the closest attention to these proposals. And it was not the Soviet Union that broke off contacts with the United States. It was not the Soviet Union that methodically destroyed that which was created with such labor in the seventies in Soviet-American relations. And it is not the Soviet Union that has set itself the illusory aim of achieving military superiority over the United States. Our country has been and remains in favor of stable friendly relations with all the countries of the world, including the United States. This was said during the celebration of the 66th anniversary of Great October. But certainly the Soviet Union does not intend to go along with the U.S. imperial course, and bow to this imperial course. This course is too dangerous not to be most resolutely opposed.

OPENING OF VIENNA DETENTE FORUM OBSERVED

PM151414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Topical Meeting"]

[Text] Vienna, 14 Nov -- The Second World Conference-Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente, convened on the initiative of the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces, opened here today. Taking part are about 400 political, state, and trade-union figures and leaders of prestigious national and international organizations from more than 60 countries. The participants include a delegation of the Soviet public headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and chief editor of PRAVDA.

On the forum's agenda is a wide range of questions connected with the struggle for peace and disarmament. They are particularly topical in connection with the U.S. and NATO intention to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent. In the course of the dialogue it is planned to elaborate measures aimed at strengthening cooperation among public organizations and antiwar movements with a view to averting the nuclear threat.

GRINEVSKIY DISCUSSES CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

PM150947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent M. Kostikov report: "On the Path to the Conference"]

[Text] Helsinki, 12 Nov -- The preparatory meeting of representatives of the 35 countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended in the Finlandia Hall. The meeting adopted an agenda and other organizational conditions for the holding of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is to open in Stockholm in January.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which were the initiators of the Stockholm conference, want it to be held in a businesslike, constructive fashion and to form part of the efforts aimed at creating favorable opportunities for peaceful development in Europe, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, stated at a meeting with journalists in the Finlandia Hall. If all the conference participants seek precisely this, it could be an important factor for lessening tension in Europe.

A particular danger for all the European peoples, the leader of the Soviet delegation noted, is now presented by the intention to embark in the near future on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile systems in West Europe. The actions of the United States and its closest NATO allies, which seek to alter in their own favor the existing balance in medium-range nuclear means in the European zone, run counter to the tasks of further strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent and could make it more difficult to elaborate appropriate measures at the Stockholm conference. Such actions are flagrantly contradictory to the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, and also of the final document of the Madrid meeting, according to which the participating states pledged to make genuine efforts in the direction of curbing the arms race.

The question of what line to follow in international affairs in general and in particular on the European Continent does not arise for the Soviet Union. The new proposals contained in Yu. V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions once again testify to the Soviet Union's readiness to take far-reaching practical steps for the sake of lifting the nuclear danger from Europe, the leader of the USSR delegation said in conclusion.

NATO REFUSAL TO RECONSIDER INF DEPLOYMENT HIT

PM151349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Zubko "International Commentary": "The NATO-Style Formula of Democracy"]

[Text] REUTERS reports from Brussels: Denmark's NATO allies have rejected Copenhagen's proposal to hold an out-of-turn session of the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic bloc member countries. What brought about this Danish initiative and what exactly was to have been discussed at the ministerial meeting?

On 4 November the Danish Folketing (parliament) again adopted a decision on the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe that confirmed the main propositions of the resolution adopted by the Folketing last May. Let us recall: In that resolution the Danish parliament expressed itself in favor of postponing the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of the U.S. missiles, continuing the Geneva talks until concrete results are achieved, and including the British and French nuclear arsenals in the overall count.

And it was to translate these demands into reality that the Danish parliament proposed to hold an out-of-turn NATO foreign minister's session.

What was the NATO Headquarters' reaction to this? REUTERS claims that at an unofficial meeting of NATO member country ambassadors on 9 November the Danish representative was told that NATO "has no desire to hold" an out-of-turn session and that according to the terms of the 1979 NATO decision "there is no need for another session to approve the question of the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles."

What an eloquent answer! The Danish parliament proposes to postpone the implementation of the NATO decision on the missile deployment and it is told: There is no need for another session to approve, for the second time, the question of the deployment of the missiles. The parliament of an entire country considers it necessary to hold a session in view of the complexity of the international situation, and the NATO Headquarters professes a lack of desire to comply. Another thing which the NATO authorities do not want to do is to not the tremendous changes in the sentiments of the broad popular masses as regards the question of the U.S. missiles. Three-fourths of the FRG population, for instance, oppose the deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles in the country and demand that a referendum be held; most Britons, Italians, Belgians, and Dutchmen also oppose the NATO plans.

But the NATO generals and the authorities of a number of NATO countries refuse to take notice. They are only prepared to pay lip service to democracy. But when the demand is for adopting a decision which accords with the will of the majority, democracy disappears without a trace.

U.S., NATO 'MILITARISTIC' FOREIGN POLICY

PM131910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar "Military Observer's Notes": "At a Dangerous Crossroad"]

[Text] This fall many millions of people are asking the same question: Which way will world development go? Will the forces of peace and progress manage to defend life and the world's future, or will the forces of reaction plunge the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe?

At the present dangerous crossroads of world development the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is weighty and significant. Imbued with a spirit of realism and a sense of responsibility for peace, the statement contains a grave warning on the danger arising from the policy of imperialism's aggressive forces. The U.S. Administration's militarist course poses the greatest threat to the cause of peace. "For the sake of achieving its imperial aims it is going so far that one must doubt whether Washington has any restraints at all preventing it from crossing the mark at which all thinking people stop," the statement stresses.

In an attempt to secure for the United States a dominant world position at any price, that country's ruling circles are continuing to follow their adventurist course with maniacal persistence. Washington is undertaking more and more new actions in its "crusade" against socialism, its expansion of military preparations, its stepping up of armed interference in other states' internal affairs, and its psychological attacks on people's hearts and minds.

The other NATO countries, Japan, and America's puppets in various parts of the world are being increasingly drawn into these adventurist actions. President Reagan's current trip to Japan and South Korea serves the aim of harnessing these Asian countries even more firmly to his militarist plans.

Just how many nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, neutron, and other types of the most sophisticated weapons have not already been stockpiled in the U.S. and NATO arsenals! As the Western press has written, enough weapons exist to "kill each inhabitant of the earth several dozen times over." But even this "stock" is insufficient, it turns out, for those who view the world through a gunsight. On their orders more and more new types of destructive weaponry are going onto the assembly lines of the "dealers in death."

Recently the United States launched its fifth "Ohio"-class nuclear submarine. As is well known, these submarines are equipped with Trident nuclear missiles possessing increased range and accuracy. It is planned to build 20 submarines of this type. New MX and Minuteman ballistic missiles and B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers are also on the way. In addition, it has been decided to produce a further 17,000 units of various types of nuclear charge between 1983 and 1992 on top of those already existing in the United States.

Even that is insufficient, however. The militarists are demanding that "sights be trained on the whole world from space." For their benefit the United States is developing systems for conducting combat operations in and from space. Over $20 billion is being allocated for these criminal aims in the next 5 years. According to UPI reports, the United States is on the verge of testing one type of space weapon.

A particular threat to the cause of peace is being created by the U.S. and NATO intention of beginning the practical deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries in the very near future. Bringing these first-strike nuclear weapons into Europe and placing them as near as possible to the borders of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries is not simply an obsession of the militarists. According to their far-reaching schemes, the implementation of these plans will provide an opportunity to upset the nuclear arms balance existing in the European zone and subsequently to shape international relations from a position of strength. If nuclear war was actually unleashed the minimal flying time of these missiles -- just 6-8 minutes -- woould secure for them the surprise of a "disarming" first strike.

In stressing the danger of the appearance of this new type of nuclear weapon in Europe, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov points out in his statement that this will be a move of a principled character hostile to the cause of peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and figures from the other NATO countries acting in concert with them. Nevertheless, Washington and its allies have no intention of abandoning this move. Reports are coming in that Comiso (Italy) is already prepared to receive these missiles, that cruise missile components are being delivered to Greenham Common (Britain), that the preparation of the launch sites for the Pershing II's is complete in the FRG, and that their use in a combat situation has been simulated in NATO's Autumn Forge-83 maneuvers.

Imperialism with its jungle-law outlook would not really be imperialism unless it strove to acquire capital and extract a one-sided advantage from every deal. That is even more true when it concerns the U.S. military-industrial complex. From Washington's vantage point, the operation to install U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is regarded as being as simple and as advantageous as possible for the United States -- advantageous at Europe's expense. The European allies are being assigned the role of Washington's hostages, victims who are to accept a retaliatory nuclear strike against themselves and to divert it from U.S. territory.

As has already happened more than once in history, U.S. imperialism would like to sit it out and across the ocean this time, too, and deal in the business of the victims of war in Europe from over there. So as to compel the NATO countries to agree to this "self sacrifice," the Pentagon is dreaming up various concepts of the type of the "limited nuclear war" and its ilk.

It is dreaming them up and trying them out -- just on maps and training ranges so far, it is true. That is what happened last March at NATO's Wintex-83 exercises when "NATO's new strategy" was played out on maps in the FRG Government's antinuclear bunker. As THE SUNDAY TIMES has reported, according to this strategy one third of West Germany's territory is "sacrificed" in the war planned by the Pentagon. Thus it was, too, at the recent Confident Enterprise exercises, when U.S. troops were trained in the mass burial of "European victims of nuclear war."

The situation in the world is also being aggravated by the fact that the United States and NATO are toughening their policy of strength and diktat, of consolidating and carving up "spheres of influence" and making direct use of military force against states and peoples. U.S. Armed Forces are conducting aggressive combat operations in Lebanon. The U.S. military has taken Central America in its grip, has intervened in Grenada, and is murdering Nicaraguan and Salvadoran patriots either directly or through its puppets. It is committing crimes against the Afghan people, is supporting the military dictatorship in Pakistan and the bloody junta in Chile, and is directing the aggressive actions of South Africa's racist regime against neighboring states...

International imperialism is trying to conceal its misanthropic policy behind an unprecedentedly large and false propaganda campaign. Those who lay claim to the role of arbiters of the fate of peace do not spurn base slander and disinformation when presenting the picture of the international situation in a distorted light or shifting the responsibility for its deterioration onto the USSR. They are piling up mountains of lies against the Soviet Union and socialism as a social system and have gone so far as to try to drum into people the idea that there is no room in the world for socialism.

In this respect the tone is being set by the U.S. President and other high-ranking Western representatives. From platforms great and small they have been pouring down torrents of statements which, in addition to malicious attacks couched in the spirit of "troglodytic" anticommunism, also contain quite a few false assurances about their "love of peace," "flexibility," and "desire" to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

But history teaches people to tell black from white. The threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over the world has considerably accelerated the process of the peoples' enlightenment and their realization of the complexity of the moment. People are now realizing with increasing clarity that the current course of the United States, the NATO countries, Japan, and other imperialist states is leading the planet toward the brink and could lead to irreparable consequences.

Standing at the dangerous crossroad to which imperialism's aggressive forces have led world development, the peoples are choosing the road that leads to peace. With each passing day the antiwar and antimissile movement is expanding and gaining increasing political weight. People of different social, political, and religious affiliations are taking part in it. Not only in Western Europe but in the United States itself, voices are being raised against the dangerous and cynical policy of the Washington administration and the military-political leadership of the North Atlantic bloc.

The unprecedentedly broad scale protest movement against the nuclear arms race has embraced the FRG, Britain, the Netherlands, and other European countries where it is planned to deploy the U.S. nuclear missiles. The realization that the key to these nuclear weapons will be in the hands of American adventurists and that at any moment Europe could find itself in the flames of nuclear war compels the broadest strata of the population to oppose the NATO "arms upgrading" decision.

The progressive public greeted Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement with tremendous hope that the present difficult stage in international relations will be overcome. The firm, confident, and fully optimistic tone of this document of tremendous political significance inspires faith in those who oppose the insane U.S. and NATO plans. "The arms race can and must be ended. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world torn apart by conflicts and to struggle under the burden of lethal weapons." These words from the statement have found the most fervent response among all peace-loving forces.

The aspirations of all the peoples are matched also by the statement's confirmation of the steadfastness of Soviet foreign policy. Our course remains aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and the relaxation of tension, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states. In demonstrating its desire to divert the nuclear danger from Europe and to find a way out of the deadlock created at the Geneva talks through Washington's fault, the Soviet Union has put forward new peace initiatives. They were convincingly and clearly set out in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions.

The malicious attacks against the Soviet Union are causing a sense of indignation among Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen and, at the same time, a profound understanding of their high sense of responsibility for the fate of the motherland and of socialism. This was demonstrated with renewed force at the celebrations for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and at many meetings in labor collectives, units, and subunits. The Soviet Union, while confirming that it wants to live in peace with all countries, is at the same time showing constant concern to improve the country's defense capability. The Soviet Union will be able to give a fitting response to any attempt to upset the prevailing military-strategic balance and will match its words with deeds.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries march in a single formation with the Soviet people. The results of the CEMA session in Berlin confirmed their steadfast will and firm resolve to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over the planet. At the session the CEMA states' heads of governments declared their countries' readiness to cooperate with all states in Europe and the world and with all peace-loving forces with the aim of preventing the further escalation of the arms race.

The struggle to eliminate the danger of war is not easy. But it can and must be won. To achieve this all the peoples and every inhabitant of our planet must be aware of their responsibility for the future. They must realize this so as to pool their efforts in the struggle for their own existence.

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY, GRENADA, INF REVIEWED

PM151313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] October Means Peace

Progressive mankind has been celebrating the anniversary of Great October.

Mass rallies and meetings, friendship days and weeks, exhibitions, and movie shows have been held to mark it throughout the world, in countries large and small, near to us and far. There is no other date of such importance in world history to which the whole working planet has responded in so concerted, ardent, and committed a way.

Where do the causes and the essence of this remakable phenomenon which constitutes a characteristic feature of our epoch lie? They lie in the powerful charge which the October Socialist Revolution gave to the workers' struggle and to the whole liberation movement 66 years ago, and in the revolutionary transforming influence on the course of the development of human society, an influence which is constantly growing and expanding.

The victory of October fundamentally changed the whole system of international relations by considerably undermining the positions of imperialism, which forever lost the possibility of holding sway unchecked in the world arena. October laid the foundations for developing a mass struggle against the most dreadful evil which imperialism contains -- the evil of war, militarism, and political reaction. And today, as was observed in the report to the ceremonial session held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 5 November, it is real communism and the communist movement which protect what is the highest value of every person -- his very right to live.

The events of the last 2 weeks and our country's practical deeds in the international arena have confirmed yet again the immutability of the Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state of developing comprehensive peaceful cooperation among the peoples and of completing the danger of war.

The official friendly visit to Vietnam by a Soviet party and government delegation was a new contribution to strengthening the socialist community -- the international working class' greatest achievement since the victory of October. During its visit the delegation took part in the celebration to mark the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. As a result of the talks held in Hanoi a long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was signed. The talks reflected, as the joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement of 4 November stated, complete mutual understanding and unity of views between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam on all questions discussed.

The results of the visit to Vietnam have been examined and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

On 11 Nove[illegible]r the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session took a unanimous decision to ratify the protocol between the USSR and Finland on extending the 6 April 1948 Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assitance Treaty. This treaty, as the session observed, is an important mark in postwar Europe, opened up the way to fruitful multilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, and serves its aims well. The treaty's extension will undoubtedly be another important practical step in implementing the line of our party and state of mutually beneficial cooperation with all states, irrespective of their size or social system, which show an interest in and willingness for such cooperation.

Soviet diplomacy's activeness in seeking ways to normalize the international situation was also reflected in the Soviet-Danish talks held in Moscow on 31 October. During these talks the attention of Danish Foreign Minister U. Ellemann-Jensen, who was in the USSR on a working visit, was drawn to Yu.V. Andropov's statement of 28 October, in which it was clearly pointed out that the militarist course pursued by the U.S. Administration is the cause of the present worsening international situation.

The Soviet side also emphasized the great significance of the new Soviet proposals of 27 October, which again convincingly show the USSR's readiness to take far-reaching practical steps to remove nuclear danger from Europe and achieve agreement on a substantial reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation here.

Since Soviet power's very first steps the words October and peace have been fused into a single indissoluble whole. "The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated, "will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on earth."

Crisis of Confidence

There are a considerable number of black deeds that have caused grief and suffering to entire peoples in American imperialism's track record. But the kind of sinister militarist frenzy, aggressive terrorist acts, and the fueling of the nuclear missile threat -- a threat fatal for all mankind -- which have marked the actions of the imperialist "hawks" from the present U.S. Administration are unprecedented.

Having crushed little Grenada by fire and the sword, the American military is reveling in its "victory." Moreover, the President himself has called the interventionist murderers from the American Marines "real heroes" of America. Defense Secretary Weinberger echoes him: "We need armed forces which can respond to challenges to U.S. national interests as quickly, flexibly, and effectively as they did in Grenada."

Washington is whipping up a chauvinist frenzy throughout the country. It is trying to bolster the jingoistic wave by means of, for example, the kind of monstrously cynical statements made recently by R. Stone, the President's special envoy in Latin America. He has claimed that the intervention in Grenada is merely a U.S. attempt to "promote the principle of the self-determination of peoples." Grenada will become, in his words, "a model for the whole region."

What sort of "model" this will be was interpreted with crude soldierly directness in an American newspaper interview by a participant in the intervention, General Farris, commander of the U.S. 82d Airborne Assault Division [title as heard]. The American occupation forces' task, he pointed out, is to create a powerful police apparatus on Grenada -- a firm guarantor that "left-wing revolutionaries will never again come to power."

There are earlier examples in history of the glaring conceit of an aggressor who has in a situation of nationalist hysteria rashly hoped to get off scot-free because of open or secret backing for and approval of his criminal actions from outside. But this time the "Caribbean Munich" did not work. The armed intervention against the sovereign independent state of Grenada has brought about a serious political defeat for Washington and complete international isolation from the very first moment.

The matter has not been limited, as the events of these days has shown, to a powerful worldwide storm of protest and condemnation of the act of downright banditry. This act itself has completely toppled the cumbersome edifice of lies erected by Western propaganda about America's "love of peace," and its "concern" for human rights and "devotion" to the ideals of democracy. Many in the West who only yesterday, confused by the false clamor about "The Soviet threat," emulated Washington to a greater or lesser extent, are now undergoing a crisis of confidence in the Reagan administration's whole foreign policy course. And this act of piracy has given an even greater impetus to the actions of the people within the ranks of the broad mass antiwar movement who have been consistently and persistently waging a struggle against the U.S. hegemonist militarist course and, in particular, against Washington's very dangerous NATO nuclear missile "upgrading" plans.

Recent days have supplied a large number of examples of this.

A week of antiwar actions timed to coincide with the forthcoming parliamentary debates on the question of deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has begun in Italy. A whole network of peace camps has been set up at 102 U.S. military bases in Britain. A mass protest demonstration has been held in the Belgian city of Florennes; it is here that the American military are planning to deploy 48 cruise missiles. Spokesmen for the opposition political parties have unanimously spoken out against this in the Belgian Parliament.

The initiators of the well-known Krefeld Appeal, signed by more than 5 million of the country's inhabitants, have called on Bundestag deputies just prior to the 21-22 November parliamentary debates on the missile question to reject the decision to deploy the American missiles on FRG territory.

Indeed, THE NEW YORK TIMES had grounds for publishing on 6 November the following characteristic acknowledgement: "All the West Europeans who consider that the United States is an unreliable, bellicose, and immoral ally have suddenly discovered almost irreproachable confirmation of this idea in connection with the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Equally suddenly all the West Europeans who consider that the American missiles do not so much protect their security as threaten it have taken this invasion as confirmation of their arguments."

They are also getting worried -- with good reason -- across the Atlantic about the fate of certain of their main West European representatives on missile matters. "The invasion of Grenada," THE NEW YORK TIMES observes in this connection, "has been a serious blow" for them. Indeed so, for, after all, the crisis in confidence in the United States may well spread to its NATO advocates there too.

An urgent visit to West European capitals has also therefore been made in recent days by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam. He set off there to explain, as the press remarked, "the real cause of the U.S. armed operation in Grenada." The explanations, obviously, left much to be desired. In Bonn, Dam was forced to tell the press that he was "disappointed by the reaction in Western Europe to U.S. actions."

A new deception on the theme of U.S. "flexibility" at the Geneva talks and its readiness to make new proposals there is also being practiced now. However, as the American newspapers have let slip, nothing new in this matter is to be expected from Washington. The U.S. approach to the problem -- NATO missile "upgrading" accompanied by the USSR's unilateral disarmament -- remains unchanged, and this condemns the talks to failure.

The supporters of peace in Europe thus have every reason to increase their struggle against NATO's attempts to turn the continent into a nuclear missile magazine.

Dangerous Gallop

The present White House team is moving straight ahead at a reckless gallop, seeking to implement its hegemonist designs and establish "American-style order" on the planet. A record military budget and large appropriations for the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction have been pushed through Congress.

At the same time Washington is unceremoniously demanding that its allies also step up their militarist preparations. This was the aim of Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea in recent days. As a result the tripartite aggressive alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul which is being knocked together on the NATO model is beginning to take on definite features.

The threat of open U.S. military intervention now hangs over the revolutionary Republic of Nicaragua. This is directly stated in a statement by that country's foreign ministry. The possibility of carrying out a "Grenada act" with regard to Nicaragua was cynically spoken of by H. Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate.

Alarming news is coming in from the Near East, where the Israeli and U.S. military continue to torment long-suffering Lebanon. An armada of U.S. ships now numbering more than 30 combat units, including 3 aircraft carrier task forces. has been drawn up off its shores.

All the signs are that the United States intends to carry out a large-scale operation in Lebanon with a view to inflicting a massive strike on that country's national patriotic forces. "The possibility of direct U.S. interference in Lebanon analagous to the landing in Grenada can no longer be excluded," the French newspaper LE MATIN writes in this connection.

Disguising the true aims of the aggression which is in preparation, the press across the ocean lets it be understood that, as they say, it can only be a question of a "retaliatory strike against terrorists" and the "punishment" of those to blame for the explosion at the U.S. Marines headquarters in Beirut. In fact Washington in counting on using the tension which has arisen in order to further extend and consolidate the U.S. military presence in Lebanon and turn it into a stronghold for pressure on Syria and other Arab countries.

The interventionist U.S. actions in Lebanon form part of the overall aggressive, militarist course of the present Washington administration, which has elevated international terrorism and subversive operations to the rank of state policy.

As was stressed in the course of the talks held in Moscow with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, the preservation of Lebanon's existence as a sovereign state urgently requires the immediate unconditional withdrawal from that country, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, of the Israeli aggressor's troops and also the American and other NATO troops. The Soviet side stressed the pressing need and urgency of overcoming the splits and restoring unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement, so as to enable it to remain an active, effective force in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Near East.

In the face of U.S. imperialism's growing aggressiveness, the greatest vigilance in necessary on the part of all peoples and all peace-loving forces in the world. Rallied together and mighty, they can and must, be resolute actions, stay the hand which the nuclear missile maniacs and latter-day claimants to world domination have raised over mankind.

MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON DIPLOMATIC TIES ANNIVERSARY

PM151910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America:

Mr President,

November 16 marks 50 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States. This was a major milestone in relations between our two states.

In establishing diplomatic relations the two sides proceeded from an acknowledgement of the radical difference in their socioeconomic systems but, at the same time, from an acknowledgement that this difference is not an obstacle to normal interstate relations.

This principle is of lasting significance. The Soviet state, which is invariably attached to the cause of peace among the peoples and to the development of equal and mutually advantageous relations, is to this day guided by this principle in relations with the United States as well.

We believe that our countries have grounds for assessing in the requisite manner the significance of such a date as the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BUSH REMARK ON PROTECTING U.S. CITIZENS SCORED

LD160714 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 16 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to use in future as well the utterly false pretext of a "threat to the lives of American citizens" abroad for armed interventions against sovereign states unwelcome to Washington. This has been made clear by U.S. Vice-President George Bush who spoke in New York.

Having admitted that even U.S. allies were indignant at the unprovoked act of armed piracy against Grenada, Bush nonetheless edifyingly stated that the now President will continue to take steps to protect the lives of American citizens. Thus, the USA is in advance asking for absolution to justify new interventions. It is well-known that absolutely nothing threatened the Americans who were on Grenada. Washington unceremoniously used those people in the role of hostages of its criminal plans for the overthrow of the people's order on Grenada and for the establishment of a pro-American neocolonialist regime there.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD151831 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister, has received today U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman at the latter's request.

In the course of the meeting they touched upon general issues of Soviet-American relations and some aspects of the present-day international situation.

U.S. WAVE OF 'MILITANT CHAUVINISM' PORTRAYED

PM151603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

["Letter from Washington" by own correspondent L. Koryavin: "In a Stupor of Militarism"]

[Text] The Capitol's dome and the Washington Monument obelisk are lit up against the night's darkness, while "flying saucers" in the five-sided shape of the Pentagon building hover above them. This was an illustration published in THE WASHINGTON POST by artist Glenn Mosser. This is not just a symbolic illustration; it is an acute observation of U.S. reality today.

In Washington it is forbidden to erect buildings taller than the Capitol, but the Pentagon has risen above it, and not only on Mosser's canvas. The military department, reflecting the U.S. Administration's goals, has overburdened the legislative forum with its truly astronomical arms programs. Entire volumes running to hundreds of pages of budget programs for the country's superarmament are presented to the legislators by Pentagon representatives like ultimatums.

The progress at the latest military appropriations hearings, which have just ended in the House of Representatives and the Senate, has shown that deputies from both chambers are giving way to the White House's militarist requests. The outcome of the debate in Congress is fully within the overall picture of military hysteria which now has the United States in its grip. The subject of war does not have an abstract sound to it here, nor is it presented simply in the form of "ideas." It is being actively propagandized, and people are trying to "accustom" Americans to it, citing the "lightning victory" in Grenada. NEWSWEEK carried on its cover a photograph of a Marine with a submachine gun and the shrill headline "Americans at War." The newspaper columns incessantly carry maps and plans showing U.S. "military operations" abroad; television films taken in Grenada and Lebanon are accompanied by narrative sounding like "battlefield" reporting, while a regular "show" is organized on the White House lawns -- "rescued" U.S. students are welcomed there together with the Grenada campaign "heroes."

This entire propaganda orgy is a deliberate and carefully orchestrated action by the White House. It wants to use it not only to swell the wave of militant chauvinism among the population but also to influence the U.S. legislators and make them approve billions for the new appropriations for superarmaments. And the Capital has capitulated yet again. It approved the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1984. It runs to the colossal sum of more than $250 billion and, taking the long-term programs into account, total U.S. military expenditures will exceed $279 billion.

The House of Representatives and the Senate also resolved the "key issue" of the new arms program -- they approved funds for the ICBM's. This means that the United States is beginning another dangerous round of the arms race. To start with, it is planned to build 21 MX units, and the first missile will be "on the production line" next October. All in all, the Pentagon intends to build 100 MX's in the immediate future. The military specialists have introduced the formula "strike potential" in respect of this deadly weapon. Each missile will be equipped with 10 independently targetable warheads, and each warhead will carry a nuclear charge 30 times larger than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Both houses of Congress have also approved appropriations for the production of the new B-1 bomber, submarine-based Trident missiles, and Midgetman missiles, while the Senate voted -- by a single vote majority, it is true -- to equip the U.S. Army with deadly chemical weapons.

The scales were tilted in favor of the administration by its representative, Vice President G. Bush. He is also president of the Senate and participates in the voting at "awkward" times.

Many political observers emphasize the ever growing role of military circles in the United States. In an article titled "Expansion of the Military's Influence" published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Richard Halloran notes that the Reagan administration "coolly and firmly encourages the expanding influence of military men and of politicians who are former members of the military on the solution of basic national security questions."

The increasing primacy of the military over the politicians is generating grave fears in the United States. WASHINGTON POST observer Mary McGrory has stressed in her article that "the principle of civilian control over the military, by which the 'founding fathers' hoped to restrain militarist excesses, has been cast overboard."

Together with the programs for the production of MX and nerve gas, the senators and congressmen on Capitol Hill were presented with a bill to "increase the role of the chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee." The document provides for much wider powers to be given to the "nerve center" of the U.S. militarist machine which, in the person of General Vessey, recently drew up the Grenada attack plan. Once again, just as during the process of approving the militarist programs, Congress could not withstand the military pressure and thus gave it a mandate for the elaboration of new military adventures.

The U.S. Administration is also striving to rush through a program to develop new types of weapons and reinforce the conventional armed forces to "enable them to react just as fast, flexibly, and efficiently as they did in Grenada." "Efficiency" in Grenada.... Commentaries are hardly necessary on such shameless boasting.

Finally, the militarist plans being drawn up in Washington now also include such foreign policy actions as U.S. President Reagan's current visit to Japan and South Korea. To start with, the United States announced a much more extensive trip to Asian countries by its head of state, but the geography shrank somewhat later. Instead of an "Asian tour" it turned out to be, as one journalist accurately remarked, "a presidential inspection of U.S. military bases."

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published in its last issue an extensive report with a map showing the panorama of U.S. military presence abroad. Together with West Europe, the Near East, Central America, the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf region, and the Indian Ocean, the map also shows Japan and South Korea as part of the zone over which the Pentagon "flying saucer" hovers. The second-largest contingent of U.S. forces -- after West Germany -- is concentrated there, and the largest number of ships are cruising there. The militarist stupor in the Far East has become even more stifling with Reagan's arrival. This is the atmosphere in which the United States is trying to envelop the world.

U.S. WORLDWIDE 'MILITARY ADVENTURES' ASSAILED

LD150400 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The trip just made by President Reagan to Japan and South Korea has given rise to new apprehensions about present American policies, with their reliance upon military force. That is the opening sentence of our observer Vladislav Kozyakov's commentary on the President's trip. Our observer then goes on to make these points:

When the leader of such a major power as the United States tried to view international relations through the sights of a gun, as Reagan is doing, this cannot but arouse concern. When the President ordered the invasion of Grenada, the question that arose in many minds was: Today it's Grenada; what will it be tomorrow? What other independent country may Reagan dispatch troops to? Questions no less alarming are prompted by the hurried preparations to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe, which the White House is pushing forward while disrupting the talks in Geneva. Any (?sober) thinking person can see that Pershing and cruise missiles clearly escalate the nuclear confrontation there and increase the threat of disaster for the whole world. Now, after Reagan's trip to the Far East, it may be said Washington's dangerous leaning toward military adventures is truly global.

Not only Central America and Europe are now a sphere where the present United States leadership recklessly gambles with the future of peoples and countries. It's not only Lebanon and the Middle East where America has concentrated naval armadas and big troop contingents, and where it is threatening Syria. Asia and the Pacific are likewise being vigorously drawn into this Reagan strategy. The talks held during the President's stay in Japan and South Korea were dominated by various aspects of war preparations, and by a whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria. Nowhere, neither in Tokyo nor Seoul, was anything said about seeking ways of scaling down the military confrontation and reducing tension in Asia. No mention whatever was made of the Soviet proposals which seek to promote those very aims, and which have been put before the United States and Asian countries.

I refer to the proposals for mutual restraint, writes Vladislav Kozyakov, for confidence-building measures in the region, proposals not to deploy any new American arms there that could upset the existing balance of strength, and stating the Soviet Union's readiness not to deploy new missiles in its Asian part in that case. The President and those he had talks with completely ignored all the Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening security in Asia. As a UPI correspondent reported, Reagan was concerned almost solely with promoting the military might of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, arrayed against the Soviet Union and North Korea.

Clearly, in order to fan militaristic ardor, the President made a trip to the demilitarized zone separating South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Wearing a fur-collared Army jacket, he peered through field-glasses and then visited American troops, telling the men about the freedom and peace he is supposed to be defending. By freedom he evidently means the tyranny of the puppet regime in Seoul, which arrests and imprisons its political opponents and democrats and patriots generally. As for peace, this was evidently a reference to the invasion of Grenada, the shelling of Lebanese villages and the preparations for a limited nuclear war in Europe or perhaps in Asia too.

In the past, too, there was considerable concern among the public and among governments over America's war preparations in Asia and the Pacific, over the buildup of nuclear arms in South Korea, where there are over 700 units of American nuclear arms as it is, and also in Japan, now declared an unsinkable American aircraft carrier.

By the way, the recent Team Spirit-83 military exercises in that region involved simulating the use of tactical nulcear warheads. The United States chief of the Army Staff, General Meyer, who was in South Korea earlier this year, said bluntly that the United States would if the need arose use all it has there, including nuclear weapons.

In the light of these facts, the President's calls for a further military buildup in the region have a distinctly ominous ring. In Washington, Reagan's tour of the Far East has been called symbolic. If it does symbolize anything, it's a growth of the war danger, this time in Asia.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CPUSA CONGRESS

PM101439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 23d National Congress of the communist Party of the United States [CPUSA]

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the 18-million-strong party of Soviet Communists, ardently and cordially greets the 23d CPUSA National Congress and through it all U.S. Communists.

The Soviet Communists and the Soviet people know the CPUSA well as a steadfast and selfless fighter for the interests of the U.S. working people, against the policy of unemployment and social humiliation of the vast masses of the people, and for the lofty ideals of the world workers' movement. Your party has become famous for its immutable combination of true patriotism and consistent internationalism, its determined struggle against racism, exploitation, and oppression, and its principled and resolute approach in defending the communist movement's Marxist-Leninist foundation.

Your congress is taking place in a highly tense international situation which has developed thorugh the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Soviet Communists highly value the active antiwar work done by their U.S. comrades. They know with what sense of responsibility for the future of your own people, for peace and for the security of all peoples, you are fighting -- under very difficult conditions and under the constant fire of slander and intimidation -- against the pernicious policy of the arms race, provocations, and the fanning of hatred toward the socialist countries, and against the preparations for nuclear war which would be catastrophic for all modern civilization.

The world's progressive public gratefully and respectfully evaluates your active solidarity with the fighters for freedom and independence in Central America, Africa, and Asia, and against the barbaric actions by modern neocolonialists who are attempting to deprive the peoples of their right to follow their own path and build the life they desire.

An historic service rendered by the U.S. Communists is their wholehearted struggle for friendship between the U.S. and Soviet peoples, for mutual understanding and normal relations between the USSR and the United States. The U.S. Communists were the first in the United States to understand the significance of this problem for the whole world community and for progress and peace all over the world, and they have made a tremendous contribution toward everything positive in Soviet-American relations over the decades.

We wish you, dear comrades, successes in all your work and in the consolidation of the CPUSA's positions and prestige for the benefit of the U.S. people and the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress.

Long live the CPUSA!

Peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness between the USSR and the United States!

CPSU Central Committee

Gus Hall Reelected

LD130645 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 13 TASS -- Gus Hall has been reelected general secretary of the Communist Party USA.

Elections to the Central Committee and to the Central Auditing Committee were held at the 23rd party convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

The party Central Committee at its plenary meeting unanimously reelected Gus Hall as its general secretary. Henry Winston retained his post of national chairman of the Communist Party USA.

U.S. 'LOSSES' FROM PIPELINE SANCTIONS NOTED

LD121417 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 12 Nov 83

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: Whom Did the White House Punish?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- The economic sanctions applied to President Reagan against the USSR have turned out to be of detriment to U.S. firms, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

Having recalled that the United States President began his "punitive action" at the end of 1981 by announcing an embargo on the delivery of equipment to the USSR, the equipment which was ordered from a number of firms for the "Western Siberia-Western Europe" gas pipeline, the newspaper writes: At first restrictions affected practically two hundred heavy-duty pipelaying tractors ordered from the firm "Caterpillar." However, the Japanese competitor firm "Makatsu" presently supplied them in the shape of a pipe-layer version which was up to the American one. Half a year later after the hostile move of the opponent acorss the ocean, the USSR launched the large-scale construction project.

The occupant of the White House, seeing that alone he would not stop the construction of the gas trunkline, invited West European capitalist countries as participants in the sanctions. But he was in for disappointment in that as well, the newspaper points out.

Western Europe, guided by common sense, rejected the adventurism of the U.S. Administration, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on. The West German firm "Mannesmann" punctually continued to supply Soviet construction projects with its high-quality large-diameter pipes. High-powered bulldozers "Fiat-Allis" continued to arrive from Italy on schedule. Italian companies "Nouve Pignone" and "Italsider" and the French "Dresser-France" and "Cruesot-Loire" continued work on orders placed by the USSR. Together with European firms, many Japanese companies confirmed their adherence to contractual obligations.

U.S. firms, on the contrary, incurred losses the final proportions of which are difficult to foretell, the newspaper points out. Direct losses alone from the breaking off of contracts amounted to more than 1,000 million dollars. Besides, the countries, which cherish independence, have drawn once again how easily the USA for the sake of political sentiments can cast aside major principles, and norms of international trade, converting it into an instrument of economic brigandage, political pressure and blackmail.

ACADEMICIAN REPORTS ON 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT TO PRC

PM141710 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board and leader of a specialized tourist group: "On a Mission of Friendship"]

[Text] After an interval of almost 20 years a specialized tourist group of aktiv members of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board visited the People's Republic of China recently. The group included three Heroes of Socialist Labor -- Prof K.S. Silin, the well-known Soviet bridge builder who designed and helped in the construction of the first-ever bridge across the Yangtze River in the fifties; Lenin Automoble Plant driver-fitter A.Ya. Manakhtin, who once trained a large group of Chinese workers at the city of Changchun's automobile plant, constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance; and V.V. Isayev, chairman of the Gorkiy Kolkhoz near Moscow, where Chinese specialists worked as probationers. The group member also included staffers from a number of academic institutions and VUZes, as well as writers and journalists. During its 2-week stay in China the group visited a number of industrial enterprises, people's communes, and scientific, cultural, and educational establishments in Beijing, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Xian, toured local sights and industrial and agricultural enterprises, and met workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia.

During the meetings, group members described the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, the achievements of real socialism, the life and work of Soviet people, and the more than 25 years of activity of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, which throughout those years has never stopped acquainting the Soviet public with the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet people's friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people and the sincere desire of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people to restore and develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRC were invariably stressed during the meetings and conversations.

During their stay in Guilin and Wuhan the Soviet tourists laid flowers at memorials to the Soviet volunteers who took part in helping the Chinese people to repel the Japanese militarists' aggression, and in Guangzhou they laid flowers at the monument to the Soviet diplomats who died at the Kuomintang butchers' hands in the Canton Commune period (1927).

The tour of the country and the meetings with representatives of different strata of the Chinese population showed that good feelings toward our country persist among the Chinese people. Everyone we met -- the workers and engineers of the Shijingshan metallurgical combine near Beijing, the Xian high-voltage porcelain insulator plant, constructed with aid from the Soviet Union, the silk textiles factory near Guangzhou, or other plants; the members of agricultural communes outside Beijing and Guangzhou; professors, lecturers, and students; or day-trippers and tourists we encountered by chance while sightseeing -- recalled the help given to China by the Soviet Union in the most difficult, first 10 years of the young People's Republic's existence and expressed the hope of restoring friendship with their neighbor.

As is known, during the so-called "Cultural Revolution" the chief blow was struck against that section of Chinese party and state cadres and the intelligentsia which supported scientific socialism and the creative utilization of the experience of socialist building -- experience tested by history -- in the USSR and other countries.

Despite the horrific terror and repression, the frenzied anti-Soviets failed to extirpate from the people's memory their kind feelings for Lenin's motherland and Soviet people. And the following fact can serve as a kind of reflection of this: The name "Sino-Soviet Friendship Commune" was recently reinstated near Beijing. Our Chinese interlocutors told us of their intention to revive the activity of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, which received the Soviet group, showed us great attention. Wang Bingnan, the association's president, received the Soviet group three times; women members of the group were invited to a meeting with Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, and the federation's aktiv.

During their tour of the country the Soviet tourists were warmly received by the leaders of province and city branches of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and one member of the group -- Prof K.S. Silin -- was afforded an opportunity to visit the cities of Wuhan and Nanjing in addition to the program. During meetings with interlocutors who had studied in the Soviet Union or worked in China alongside Soviet specialists during the years of active Soviet-Chinese cooperation they recalled those years as the best years of their lives and asked for words of greeting to be conveyed to the collectives of enterprises and VUZes where they had studied or trained and to Soviet teachers and specialists.

The members of our group, many of whom had previously visited China and worked there, were greatly impressed by the Chinese working people's achievements over the years which have elapsed since the end of the notorious "Cultural Revolution" and the removal from the country's leadership of representatives of the so-called "gang of four" -- Mao Zedong's immediate entourage during the last 10 years of his life. The working people's living standards are gradually rising, housing construction is being developed, industry and transport are being modernized, the volume of agricultural production is increasing, and great attention is devoted to training scientific, technical, and cultural cadres.

People's China has scored appeciable success in recent years also in the business of preserving monuments of the rich ancient and medieval culture and developing national and foreign tourism. Our group had an opportunity to familiarize itself with a unique archaeological discovery of recent years -- the massive buried cache of ceramic statues of the soliders who guarded the approaches to the mausoluem of the Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi (3d century BC) -- and with the masterly restoration of two gold-inlaid bronze quadrigae found alongside.

At the same time it strikes you that the pernicious consequences of the "decade of chaos," as the period of the "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 is now officially called in the PRC, have still been far from eradicated in the country. These problems were mentioned by Chinese interlocutors during meetings and our tour of the country; the Chinese press also writes a lot about them.

It is only now that the restoration of major social organizations such as the Communist Union of Youth, the Trade Union, the All-China Federation of Women, which were destroyed during the "Cultural Revolution", is being completed. A struggle is being waged against increased crime, mass embezzlements of state and public property, and corruption.

The 2d Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 12th convocation, which was in progress during our group's visit to the PRC, stated that "serious spiritual infection" was being observed in the party and adopted a decision to carry out an "ordering" of the party in the next 3 years.

The distribution of production taks in agricultural communes "by household" [po dvoram] -- the so-called family system -- produced, alongside an initial increase in marketability of agriculture and growth in peasants' incomes, a whole range of problems and undesirable consequences -- an increase in possessive tendencies and property differentiation, the disruption of demographic policy, a reduction in social consumption funds, and so forth. The broad influx of wheeler-dealers, tourists, and visitors from capitalist countries not only reflects the expansion of China's economic and other foreign ties, but also does much to promote the penetration of bourgeois morals and ethics, particularly among young people.

Acquaintance with the Chinese press, radio, and television during our visit to the PRC unfortunately convinced us that the policy of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States and Japan, which threatens the cause of peace, is as a rule presented to the Chinese public as a counterbalance to the Soviet Union's policy and does not receive due condemnation; occasional flagrant attacks on the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy are still permitted and the deliberate distancing of China from the peace struggle being waged by the fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive public is still maintained.

The tour by the group of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was a useful step on the path of restoring social ties between the two countries. On their return to Moscow the members of the group described in detail to the aktiv of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society their impressions of the tour of People's China. It convinced us yet again that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations meets the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

A similar specialized tourist group of activists from the Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries arrived in Moscow 13 November. Their visit will, in its turn, promote the strengthening of friendly ties between our countries.

As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his replies to the questions put by PRAVDA of 27 August this year, "The improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC assumes special importance and topicality in the current aggravated international situation. We are sure that, objectively, the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples are identical as far as the elimination of the danger of war and the consolidation of peace is concerned. Without mentioning the fact that peace is the ideal of socialism and that both our countries have big long-term economic tasks, to successfully resolve which we need favorable external conditions."

MEDIA CONTINUE TO EXAMINE REAGAN FAR EAST TOUR

Aim Was 'To NATOize' Allies

PM151242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Whom the 'Triangle' Threatens"]

[Text] President Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea was an integral part of the present U.S. Administration's course of head-on exacerbation of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Bellicose circles in Washington regard the Far East and the Pacific as the second most important arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The second biggest grouping of U.S. Armed Forces abroad -- second after West Europe -- is deployed there. Hence the aim of creating an Asian-Pacific version of the North Atlantic bloc -- a trilateral military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Washington has long based its Asian strategy on bilateral agreements with Tokyo and Seoul. But in order to form them into a triangle it is still necessary, first, to make Japan take on the same burden of allied commitments as is borne by the West European NATO members and, second, to activate direct military ties between Tokyo and Seoul. Important steps have already been taken in each of these directions. Soon after American-Japanese relations were officially characterized as an "alliance," at the meeting of the seven leading capitalist powers in Williamsburg Japan joined for the first time in a joint statement of the "seven" on military-political questions, that is, it expressed open solidarity with the U.S. and NATO's anti-Soviet course. Under pressure from Washington, Japanese-South Korean contradictions were pushed in to the background and Tokyo took on part of the financial burden of maintaining and arming the Seoul regime.

In the course of the latest trip Reagan strived to still further "NATOize" the key U.S. allies in Asia and still more firmly subjugate the complex tangle of American-Japanese relations to Washington's anti-Soviet strategy in the Asian-Pacific region. Addressing Japanese parliamentarians, the U.S. President linked the American provocation involving the South Korean plane, the attempt on the life of Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan in Rangoon, and the death of American Marines in the Beirut explosion -- depicting all these as concrete manifestations of...the "Soviet threat"!

"Never in postwar years," the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA writes: "Have Japanese parliamentarians heard such a hypocritical and mendacious speech as the U.S. President's. The aggressor, who arrived in Japan covered in blood and the smell of powder after the sovereignty of little independent Grenada was flouted, spoke as if he were an envoy of peace and freedom. A fierce supporter of plans for a 'limited' nuclear war, he waxes lyrical about nuclear disarmament. Lavishly praising Japan, he imposed excessive new military and economic commitments on it."

In connection with Reagan's visit the Japanese Socialist Party demanded that the U.S. President respect the spirit of the Japanese Constitution and stop asking Tokyo to build up the country's military potential, immediately stop ships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at Japanese ports, take effective measures to end the arms race and promote disarmament, stop trying to overcome U.S. economic difficulties at the expense of Japan's interests, and put an end to American military interference in Grenada's internal affairs.

Reagan and Nakasone have met three times this year: in Washington in January, in Williamsburg in May, and now in Tokyo. Remarking on this intensive contact, commentators recall that while pilgrimages to Washington by Japanese premiers have long since become traditional, visits by U.S. Presidents to Japan are an uncommon phenomenon. Since mass demonstrations against the "security treaty" and American military bases disrupted President Eisenhower's arrival in 1960, for a long time White House incumbents have not seen fit to visit the Japanese islands. Before Reagan, only Ford and Carter went there in the postwar years.

The participants in American-Japanese summit meetings have tried more than once in the past to resolve trade and economic contradictions by expanding military-political cooperation. This time such a desire was particularly apparent. As is known, Reagan timed his trip to Tokyo and Seoul to coincide with the start of his reelection campaign. But his interlocutor, Nakasone, also had to be guided by electoral considerations. Former Premier Tanaka's reluctance to renounce his deputy's mandate after a court found him guilty of bribe-taking caused a domestic political crisis in Japan. A boycott by opposition parties paralyzed parliament's work. And Nakasone was forced willynilly to call early elections. So the parliament which the guest addressed had only days to go before dissolution.

It turned out that both Reagan and Nakasone found themselves involved in each other's election campaign. This gave the latest American-Japanese meeting a highly distinctive character. On the one hand, neither participant found it advantageousto reopen the old scars in bilateral relations. But on the other hand, each wanted to prove that he personally takes care of his state's trade and economic interests, and thus enlist the support of certain strata of the electorate.

The United States and Japan are two major partners in world trade (trade turnover between them will exceed $60 billion this year). But the point is that Japan is able to sell approximately twice as many of its goods on the American market as it buys there. Last year this excess of exports over imports totaled more than $20 billion. The trading balance surplus continues to grow. And the question of how to equalize it remains one of the biggest sore points in bilateral relations. The American press is publicizing as a gift from Nakasone for Reagan's arrival Tokyo's agreement to "voluntarily" restrict exports of Japanese cars to the American market for the fourth year in succession. The Japanese press, however, depicts as an American concession Washington's agreement to increase this quota from 1.68 million cars a year to 1.85 million.

Guided by electoral considerations, the participants in the meeting tried to avoid such sensational terms and formulas as the "unsinkable aircraft carrier," "common destinies," and "blockading straits." But as the Japanese press rightly notes, this does not change the crux of the matter. Addressing the Japanese parliament, Reagan unambiguously associated Tokyo with the imperial concept of "vital interest" which currently prevails in Washington. Since U.S. and Japanese industry depends on imports of energy resources and raw materials from remote regions, he claimed, the Pacific allies have no right to evade their "global duties."

Regan spoke about complicity with U.S. imperialist designs in South Korea too. He assured Chon Tu-hwan that if necessary the number of American troops billeted there will be increased, in addition to the deployment of cruise missiles and neutron weapons in the south of the Korean peninsula. As is known, the Pentagon nurtures similar plans with regard to the Japanese islands. The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle is thus intended as an aggressive bloc for waging nuclear war.

According to the newspaper MAINICHI, Reagan's ostentatious trip to the Demilitarized Zone on the DPRK border (where he delivered another inflammatory speech) symbolizes Washington's desire to use East Asia as a forward border for global anti-Soviet strategy, like West Europe.

The creation of the "Pacific triangle" is not only directed against the socialist countries. This imperialist plans runs counter to the national interests of all the Asian peoples and threatens peace and security in the region.

'Nuclear Umbrella' Stressed

PM151505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Trip Continues"]

[Text] According to news agency reports, U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived on an official visit to Seoul 12 November. His schedule includes meetings with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, a speech in the National Assembly, an inspection of the U.S. troops stationed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, and a visit to the Demilitarized Zone.

The presidential aircraft has barely landed at Seoul, but the mass media are commenting keenly on this trip. They recall that the last time Reagan visited South Korea was in 1975 as governor of California. They pick up the file of the first year of Reagan's Presidency, which records that the new White House boss' first guest was none other than Chon Tu-hwan and that during his visit Reagan paid him the unprecedented honor of greeting the Seoul dictator personally at the airport. The visits at various levels exchanged between the United States and South Korea during Reagan's term are being scrupulously counted.

Weighty collections of facts and quotations illustrating the development of contacts between Washington and Seoul are being compiled. It is noteworthy that even before the beginning of the official talks the mass media are unanimous in their replies to a number of specific questions concerning the U.S. President's visit to South Korea.

The first question is: Why is Reagan going to Seoul? According to observers' assessments, the visit to South Korea is designed to demonstrate the constancy of Washington's policy toward Seoul, whose cornerstone is partnership in the military sphere; to confirm at the top level Washington's Far Eastern priorities and the principle that "the United States is still a Pacific power," which is the justification for the massive buildup of military muscle in the region; and to reaffirm the Republican administration's adherence to the "firm" approach and the policy of strength in international affairs. The world press also agrees in the opinion that the visit to Seoul is a pretext for further bellicose declarations and perhaps for putting forward new "initiatives" by Washington in the region whose essence is the establishment of an even closer militarist partnership between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The second question is: What is Reagan taking with him to South Korea? Agency reports and experts' assessments single out the following items in Reagan's "baggage." First, the intensification of militarist rhetoric and the use in his anticommunist propaganda of such provocative themes as the South Korean airliner "incident" and the explosion in Rangoon.

The pushing of the thesis of the importance of "strategic ties" between Washington and Seoul in the context of the new agreements in the military sphere concluded between the two countries during U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent visit to South Korea. The confirmation of U.S. commitments toward South Korea in the "security" sphere, which include the permanent presence of a U.S. expeditionary corps on South Korean territory, an American "nuclear umbrella," and assistance in strengthening the Seoul regime's military machine.

The third question is: How will Reagan be greeted in Seoul? This question would seem to be pointless. After all, South Korea is said to be an out-and-out accomplice and ally of the United States.

However, observers note that the growth of anti-American feelings in the country and the broad antigovernment front formed in South Korea as a result of the discontent with the ruling regime could seriously darken the atmosphere of the visit. The burning of the U.S. Consulate in Pusan, as well as student unrest and opposition actions recently, demonstrate that it is a question not of chance episodes but of a strengthening trend in South Korean domestic political life. Despite the authorities' very fierce suppression of protest actions, it is clear that the U.S. President's arrival could prompt the development of that trend and will inevitably step up anti-American feelings. The attempts by J. Carter, the previous White House boss, to court the opposition in South Korea by talk of some "infringement" of human rights in the country have been nullified by Reagan. And in the prevailing situation this is a significant irritant.

And so the U.S.-South Korean summit talks begin in Seoul on 12 November. The talks have yet to begin, but the course that they will take is well known. It may be asserted with sufficient justification that the results of Reagan's trip to South Korea are also well known. This trip will worsen the situation in the Far East, will whip up the arms race in the region, not only in conventional but also in nuclear weapons, will bring the already heated atmosphere on the Korean peninsula to a new and dangerous pitch, and will increase the threat to peace and security in this part of the world.

Japan Appears U.S. 'Menial'

LD152144 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Answering the question, why Reagan, whose actions against Grenada have been criticised in Western Europe, made a trip to an Asian country, Vladimir Kudryavtsev writes in IZVESTIYA today: One gets the impression that Reagan, who wishes to uproot every criticism from its NATO allies, [as received] is demonstrating to the West its readiness to lean for support on militarised Japan with its powerful economic structure as its closest and more reliable ally. Hence, the lauding of Japan to the skies as a "stronghold of freedom and civilization", that is almost equal to such a "stronghold" as the USA itself. Hence the flattering speech made by the U.S. President in the Japanese parliament, in which he went so far lauding its ally (an actual ally under the Japanese-American treaty and a potential ally in NATO bloc, where Japan is being increasingly drawn), that he forgot recent history and its Pearl Harbor lessons in the first line. Ironically, the observer points out, the more the USA praises present-day Japan as a stronghold of freedom and peace, the more some of the latter's leaders literally long for the past for everybody to hear.

The article goes on to say that the Yasuhiro Nakasone government is acting according to the unprincipled formula "Whatever you wish, sir". When it concerns Lebanon, the Japanese Government expresses support for the actions of the U.S. Marines. When it comes to Grenada, the head of the Tokyo government immediately comments "I can understand that."

The explosion in Rangoon? It should be followed immediately by sanctions against the DPRK. The South Korean airliner incident? Sanctions against the USSR, if you please. In view of Tokyo's servile diplomacy, the author points out, the USA is apparently getting increasingly impudent, demanding that Japan open the door wider into its home market for American capital and farm produce.

Reagan's visit to Tokyo, the observer draws the conclusion, has once again forcefully shown for the whole world to see that both in the Pacific and North Eastern Asia the main aggressor is the USA. So far Japan appears as its menial. It can be said, as important in its region as the FRG for Western Europe (it is not fortuitous that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited Japan before Reagan). It goes without saying that the responsibility for the aggravation of tensions in the Pacific is borne not only by the USA, but also by its partner, Japan. The peoples of Asia are guardedly watching the foreign policy of the Nakasone government.

'Superbloc' Is U.S. Dream

PM151331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "Washington's Asian Scenario"]

[Text] In the first year of the Reagan administration's activity, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that, having overcome the shock of defeat in Indochina, the United States is "returning to the Asian stage." U.S. President R. Reagan's tour, ending tomorrow, during which he has visited Japan and South Korea, provides all the grounds for judging what role Washington now intends to play on the "Asian scene" and what role it has in store for its closest allies.

Reagan's visit has reaffirmed that the principles, methods, and aims of American policy in the eastern part of the Asian continent, as indeed in other regions -- whether in West Europe, the Near and Middle East, or Latin America -- is formulated not so much in the State Department, the U.S. political department, as in the Pentagon, the military department. Judging by press reports, during the talks in Tokyo Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone paid most attention to military-political questions. And one of them was the question of deploying new U.S. nuclear weapons on the Asian Continent.

The statements made by both Reagan and Nakasone on the eve of the meeting persistently pushed the theme of the "Soviet missile threat" which is allegedly hovering over Asia. This coordination suggested that, with Tokyo's active help, Washington intends to put on the same show in the Asian-Pacific region that it has already staged in West Europe: Obedient allies continue with increasing zeal to sound off about the "Soviet missile threat" while the United States deploys its nuclear weapons in the region on the pretext of "protection" against this "threat."

In dilating on the Soviet "threat" and the need for a "global approach taking Asia into account" toward the problem of nuclear weapons, both Washington and Tokyo are assiduously pretending to have heard nothing of the USSR's constructive new proposals, which put an end to speculative arguments on this topic. In his replies to questions put by PRAVDA Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said very definitely that if an agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe were reached and were to enter into force, the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the USSR's eastern regions would also be halted as of that moment -- on condition that there were no substantial changes in the strategic situaion in the Asian region and that the United States did not deploy new medium-range nuclear facilities in areas from which they would be capable of reaching the eastern part of the USSR's territory.

It was no coincidence that Reagan and Nakasone remained deaf to the Soviet proposals. After all, it is not the limitation of nuclear weapons in the region but, on the contrary, their buildup which is in these politicians' minds. The Pentagon has already started in real earnest implementing plans for the further buildup of nuclear missile armaments in the Far East. It is preparing to station around 50 nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa base in Japan. The U.S. Defense Department does not even conceal the fact that these planes are destined for "offensive operations against the Soviet Maritime Kray and Sakhalin."

The main emphasis is on the deployment of cruise missiles. The B-52 strategic bombers based on Guam island and the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are equipped with them. The Pentagon sees the territory of Japan and South Korea as a launchpad for ground-launched cruise missiles in the Far East.

It is known that the fantastic plans being hatched by the Reagan administration to wage "limited nuclear war" but defect a retaliatory strike away from U.S. territory are linked with the cruise missiles. Here is what the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes about this: "The aim is to surround the Soviet Union with a 'nuclear belt' which will be not on U.S. territory but on the territory of its allies, so as to ensure a greater chance of survival in a nuclear war."

As for specific plans for nuclear warfare in Asia, these are expounded in the journal NATIONAL DEFENSE which is the mouthpiece of the U.S. military-industrial complex. In an article entitled "Alternative Strategy for the Eighties" plans to seize east Siberia from the Soviet Union are examined. To this end it is proposed to make nuclear strikes from American bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. But perhaps it is just that irresponsible people who have forced their way onto the journal's pages and without any foundation have declared Reagan to be the "godfather" of this so-called strategy? Let us listen to Admiral R. Long -- until very recently commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. While still in this post, Long said: "The Pacific region is the most likely scene of confrontation with the USSR." Finally, the fact that the arrows representing nuclear attacks on the American strategists' operational maps are directed toward the USSR from U.S. bases in Asia is evidenced by the global shield-83 maneuvers which were held this summer. These maneuvers by U.S. strategic forces were essentially a rehearsal for a nuclear attack on the USSR. And U.S. forces stationed in Asia were broadly involved in them.

Another idea which is of great importance for Washington was at the focus of the talks between Reagan and Nakasone -- the idea of creating a "security system" in Asia. As the press reports, the American President proposed creating a "Pacific alliance," which should be the "new forward line of the free world." The idea found support with the Japanese premier. This is attested by the highly significant passages about the fact that "American-Japanese relations must go beyond the framework of the two countries" and be an "axis of Western solidarity."

Recently, a tendency to knock together a universal "superalliance" aimed against the USSR and the other socialist countries has become particularly noticeable in U.S. foreign policy. NATO, of course, is considered the foundation for this in the U.S. capital. But that is in Europe. Now Washington has started in earnest knocking together a similar bloc structure in Asia. A military bloc with the participation of the region's states should, according to American plans, increase the U.S. military potential in Asia "We need combined might," Secretary of State G. Shultz said.

A military alliance, Washington believes, makes it possible to involve the allies' armed forces on a broad scale in operations to "guarantee U.S. control" over "spheres of vital interest" and "strategic zones," among which the White House includes virtually the whole of Asia. In addition, the new bloc will enable the United States to entrust the most powerful of its partners with leading its secondary participants. That is, so to speak, to appoint its own deputy in Asia.

And Washington has found such a deputy in Japan. As stressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, in his report at the USSR Defense Ministry central apparatus integrated political day, the "U.S. Administration is making active efforts to revive Japanese militarism and link it to the NATO military-political machine."

Urged on by transatlantic and its own politicians, Japan has rushed at top speed up the rungs of the ladder of militarism. The Japanese leadership's aspirations were recently exhaustively described by Prime Minister Nakasone himself. Addressing a "Self-Defense Forces" parade, he said that the buildup of military potential is the "nation's primary task." According to American plans, Japan is to be the West's military-political plenipotentiary and become a kind of "Far East member of NATO."

In parallel, Washington is urging the Land of the Rising Sun to become an Asian gendarme. For this is what the implementation of the many military commitments which Japan has assumed is leading to. The Japanese leadership is trying on the gendarme's uniform with obvious enthusiasm. The fact is that Washington's plans coincide at this stage with Tokyo's intentions. Japan's ruling circles are demanding with increasing persistence that the considerable economic interests of Japanese capital on the Asian continent be backed up with "corresponding" military might.

A substantial element in the "superbloc" of which the White House is dreaming is to be the militarist triangle of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. And the American President's itinerary points to this very clearly. While persistently strengthening Japanese and South Korean military links with the United States, the Pentagon is at the same time accelerating military integration between these two countries.

Neither Seoul nor Tokyo has anything against the realization of these far-reaching plans. The two countries' military departments have long maintained very close links. Manifestly on U.S. instructions, Tokyo has started to exercise economic tutelage over Seoul by granting it $4 billion. When we consider that South Korean's rulers spend more than one-third of the state budget on military purposes, it becomes clear that Tokyo is already taking an active part in that country's militarization.

The U.S. President's visit to Seoul was imbued with a spirit of militarization and provocation. On the eve of the visit, he promised to increase U.S. military contingents in South Korea. And immediately on arrival he gave an address to the National Assembly in which he came out with flagrant attacks on the USSR and over threats to the DPRK. Reagan's speech was clearly aimed at whipping up the militarist hysteria which prevails in Seoul and aggravating tension in the Korean peninsula to the utmost. And the U.S. President's plan to inspect the U.S. and South Korean troops stationed at the demarcation line looks like clear provocation.

All the activity of the current U.S. Administration on the "Asian stage," including the present visit of the American President, is very definite evidence that Washington's policy in Asia is subordinated to Washington's hegemonist aspirations and to the aims of confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

But the peoples of Asia do not want their home to become a launchpad for American nuclear missiles.

It is for this reason that the transatlantic visitor was greeted not just by the obliging smiles of the Japanese leader. The authorities had to mobilize 100,000 policemen so that Reagan was not affected by the anger of those whom, according to him, he is preparing to "protect." A mighty wave of anti-American demonstrations rolled across Japan and South Korea.

The peoples of the Asian countries, exactly like the peoples of West European countries too, do not want to become Washington's nuclear hostages.

ARBATOV NOTES JAPAN 'PLANET' SECURITY SYMPOSIUM

LD151902 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

An international symposium, devoted to problems of ensuring security on the planet, has been held in the capital of Japan. It was attended by leading experts on international relations from the USSR, the United States, the People's Republic of China and Japan. They paid special attention to the discussion of questions linked with negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, prospects of development of relations between socialist and capitalist countries.

"Though the participants in the symposium frequently expressed different viewpoints, we were together by common anxiety over the mounting arms race, the heightening of tension in the world," a TASS correspondent has been told by Soviet representative at the symposium, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician Georgiy Arbatov. "Even the speech mady by the American representative reflected the concern now felt by growing numbers of Americans over the aggressive course of the Reagan Administration. The common concern over the state of affairs in the world became the point of contact which made it possible to reach the common opinion on the necessity of efforts aimed at improving Soviet-American relations, at leading from the impasse the negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe."

The symposium practically coincided with the time of the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the course of which the Japanese Government joined without noticeable reserve Washington's global strategy with its adventurism and anti-Sovietism, said Georgiy Arbatov. As is noted by the local press and representatives of the public, that gave rise to concern for many residents of the Japanese isles. The symposium participants in their main conclusion noted the growth of tension in the Far East in connection with the trip of the head of the White House. They urged consolidation of international dialogue and relaxation of world tension, Georgiy Arbatov said in conclusion.

BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM151305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Session in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov -- The BAKHTAR agency reports that a session of the PDPA Central Committee was held here under the chairmanship of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and the chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It discussed the results of the report meetings held in PDPA primary organizations throughout the country.

B. Karmal delivered a report at the session. Dwelling on questions of party building, he especially stressed the need to intensify party discipline and strengthen in every way the unity of PDPA ranks. The session also debated the tasks of strengthening the state power and security of the DRA.

DRA ARMY CONFERENCE OF PARTY SECRETARIES HELD

Karmal Addresses Meeting

LD142012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, 14 Nov (TASS) -- Imperialism and regional reaction are stepping up pressure on Democratic Afghanistan and expanding interference in its internal affairs, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stated. He was speaking at the first all-Afghan conference of secretaries of PDPA primary organizations of the DRA Armed Forces, which has been held here.

The United States and its assistants have organized aggression against the Afghan people. Despite this the revolutionary process is continuing in Afghanistan and the counter-revolution will not be able to change the progressive development of the country, the Afghan leader said.

Babrak Karmal particularly noted the importance attached by the Afghan leadership to strengthening the DRA Armed Forces -- the true defender of the April Revolution. The DRA Army must be ready to rebuff and crush the enemies of the revolution and frustrate their intrigues, he said.

The situation in the international arena has deteriorated acutely through the fault of the United States, Babrak Karmal stressed. The Reagan administration's militaristic policy aims to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Washington's decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe creates a serious threat to the whole world, the Afghan leader noted.

Babrak Karmal highly esteemed the peace initiatives advanced by Yuriy Andropov. These initiatives testify to the invariable love of peace of the USSR and the Soviet Government, he said.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM151429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Standing Guard Over the New Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul -- The first all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries in the history of the DRA Armed Forces was held over 2 days, 12-13 November in Kabul.

The central place in its work was taken by a discussion of questions of consolidating the unity of party ranks and further enhancing the role of army party ranks and further enhancing the role of army party organizations in raising the armed forces' combat readiness and capability and combating the counterrevolution.

Major General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, delivered a report "On Measures To Further Improve Party-Political Work in the Army Light of the Decision of the 12th PDPA Central Committee Plenum."

The conference participants who spoke in the debates on the report mentioned the urgent tasks of the party organizations and all army party members.

The building of the new Afghanistan, Colonel General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA national defense minister, said in his speech, is taking place in the atmosphere of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and regional reaction in conjunction with internal counterrevolution. The counterrevolution has not laid down its arms. It is continuing to aggravate the situation. Under these conditions really assertive, fruitful work to enhance the troops' combat capability and combat activeness should become the main concern of every army party organization.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who was warmly welcomed by the participants, delivered a speech at the conference.

Describing the international and domestic political situation in the country, B. Karmal stated that, despite its complexity, the Afghan patriotic forces are successfully implementing the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee plenums. Today it may be said with satisfaction that the solution of peaceful tasks -- restoring and developing industrial and agricultural establishments, organizing the country's normal economic life -- is increasingly advancing to the forefront of party and state activity. This has become possible thanks to the all-around and selfless aid of the Afghan people's great friend -- the Soviet Union.

The successes achieved in developing society are inextricably linked with the activity of the PDPA, which is increasingly becoming the masses' political leader and organizer. The party's leading role in the field of military building is constantly growing. The party is leading the armed forces and pursuing its policy in the army through the commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

USSR SERVICEMEN VISIT, LAUD VICTORIOUS DRA UNIT

PM151359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant S. Nebrenchin report: "Friends Congratulated on Victory"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan -- As a result of a successful operation carried out by subunits of the DRA Armed Forces in Baglan Province, a counterrevolutionary gang has been smashed.

On the Afghan infantry's return to their winter quarters, Soviet servicement went to congratulate them on the victory.

The visitors looked at an exhibition of captured weapons and familiarized themselves with the friends' combat training and life. Then there was a soiree of combat cooperation, addressed by Lieutenant Colonel (Gulyan Sadek), Lieutenant Colonel M. Fedchenko, Senior Lieutenant A. Aydashev, and other servicemen.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'TERRORISM' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD141717 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul November 14 TASS -- Political observer of BAKHTAR writes that the Washington administration continues to step up subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The training of hired gangs recruited from among the Afghan refugees who are away from their native country for one reason or another, has been intensified in a hundred special camps set up by the CIA agents on Pakistani territory, says the commentator. About 300 American military instructors teach them the tactics of sabotage and terrorism. After having received detailed instructions from the Americans, the bandits are smuggled into the DRA to kill, to blow up and burn everything they can lay their hands on there.

Along with carrying out acts of terrorism against the DRA, the United States and its Western partners intensified their covert activities for uniting the isolated Afghan counter-revolutionary groups who have entrenched themselves in Pakistan. This is done with the obvious aim of expanding the scale of the undeclared war that is being waged against the DRA. This is why a delegation of what is described as Afghan refugees residing in the USA and in Western Europe arrived in Peshawar the other day.

Together with the ringleaders of such counter-revolutionary groupings as Hezbe-Eslami, Harkat-e Engelabe-Eslami and others, this delegation is to knock together a "united front". All this shows that the USA and its Western allies are not even thinking of a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan but continue escalating confrontation in the region.

Of late, the Washington administration has been making ever more use of these gangs also for supporting the positions of General Ziaul Haq's military regime. For dollars and arms they received from Washington, the military authorities in Islamabad have allowed the United States to use the territory of their country as the main jumping-off ground for the undeclared war against the DRA, as well as for creating military bases and other facilities for the American rapid deployment force.

In a bid to save the military regime which is coming up against a massive wave of anti-government action, the authorities -- naturally with the blessings of their Washington backers -- have sanctioned the use of hired Afghan gangs. In an interview with the Sunday weekly, Hafiz Pirzada, one of the leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, said that the Pakistani Army is already using these gangs to keep the internal political movement in the north-western border province under control.

According to Hafiz Pirzada, the commentator goes on, Islamabad used the Afghani henchmen in suppressing the movement for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan to such an extent that, for example, in the north-western border province they have already become a major force upon which the Ziaul Haq regime can rely.

All this confirms that the military authorities in Pakistan, who keep lamenting in public the refugee problem, in fact do not even think of solving it. On the contrary, they are trying to derive certain advantages for themselves from it.

In the meantime, the road to a solution of the problem of the Afghan refugees is open. Beginning with its well-known proposals advanced in May 1980, the DRA Government has been repeatedly declaring that it is ready to sit down to a negotiating table with the Pakistani side to discuss peaceful ways of solving all disputable problems, including that of the refugees.

NEPALESE LEGISLATOR RECEIVES USSR WRITERS

PM141141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Katmandu, 12 Nov -- Marich Man Singh, chairman of the Nepalese National Assembly, has received a delegation from the USSR Writers' Union headed by Rasul G. Gamzatov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the Writers' Union Board, which is visiting here.

The Soviet delegation head set out the Soviet peace initiatives as put forward in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. M.M. Singh supported the further development and strengthening of Nepalese-Soviet relations.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIA

GF101854 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The journalists delegation representing the information unit of the Indian Communist Party arrived on a 3-day visit to Armenia. It is led by Indradip Singh, secretary of the National Committee of the Indian Communist Party and chief editor of the Indian Communist Party organ NEW AGE newspaper.

The representatives of the Indian Communist Party visited the Armenian SSR national economy achievements exhibition, scientific and cultural establishments, new constructions in Yerevan and the republic's tourist sites.

BULGARIAN CHARGE OF U.S. AIR PROVOCATION NOTED

LD141537 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 14 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has lodged protest with the U.S. Embassy in Sofia over unlawful actions of the U.S. Air Force towards a Bulgarian passenger airliner, which was on its regular Sofia-Beirut-Sofia flight.

As is reported by BTA news agency, on November 10 U.S. fighter planes, grossly violating international air communication norms, several times dangerously approached the liner of the Bulgarian air company "Balkan," which flew 60-80 kilometres from Beirut. That imperiled the lives of the passengers aboard the airliner. Such provocative actions, BTA stresses, run counter to international law principles.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SHITIKOV IN SOFIA

LD111414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] In Sofia, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov has received Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who has been taking part in the consultative meeting of parliamentary representatives from the Warsaw Pact member-states.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES KUNAYEV IN PRAGUE

PM131602 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, here today.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation the sides discussed progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress. It was emphasized that efforts to deepen and expand cooperation between the two fraternal countries also serve the cause of socialism and world peace.

WESTERN AID TO POLAND FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY'

LD141955 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Aggressiveness and duplicity (?fill) the entirety of U.S. foreign policy, including that policy toward Poland, and find clear expression in the campaign under the slogan: Help Poland. Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes on this subject:

It is no secret that the bourgeois press, presenting the difficulties Poles are experiencing, advertises in every way the so-called philanthropic aid the United States and a number of other Western nations are allegedly giving to Poland to save Poles from difficulties and misfortune. But this is a downright and deliberate lie. Those who invented it know full well that the reasons for the serious difficulties the Polish national economy has experienced are caused considerably by the West's anti-Polish measures.

However, with regard to the foreign aid we are talking about here, it by no means plays an important role in improving the lives of the population of Poland, because it covers less than one-tenth of one percent of the country's daily requirements for foodstuffs and medicines. Those who are stirring up such a fuss on this subject cannot fail to know this. The hullabaloo is no more than a carefully-planned operation which has at least two goals: on the one hand, blackening and discrediting the socialist economic system and, without any grounds for it, presenting the West in the role of an allegedly disinterested benefactor. On the other hand, an attempt is being made, with the help of propaganda fireworks, to conceal the activity of the CIA and other Western special services which, under the cloak of allegedly charitable activity, are trying to increase subversive activity aimed against Poland. The Polish press has cited many facts showing how Poland's foreign friends have stuffed the parcels from philanthropists with contents of a [word indistinct] significance.

PAP reports, for instance, that eight duplicators were discovered in trucks arriving in [name indistinct] from the West German town of Gerlhausen.

In another report, the agency reported that anonymous Western philanthropists tried to (?give) the extremists radio transmitters in food parcels. There are a great many such facts. In other words, under the cloak of an aid operation, the Western special services are trying surreptitiously to do what they did overtly while (?spreading) counterrevolution: Namely, they are trying to help antisocialist groups. Planned in foreign subversive centers, the aid operation on a large scale is also calculated to give material and moral support to those people who are on the files of the Western special services as people with opposing sentiments or who constitute an opposition reserve. It is known, for example, that during the past year in Poland some creative unions were dissolved, in which leadership people with views hostile to the people's system of government found shelter. Some former activists of these unions [words indistinct] all official social moves in the sphere of culture. It is no secret either that although these people who [word indistinct] for quite some time and now ostentatiously do not want to take up any socially useful work, nevertheless live above their means. From what resources? The answer is obvious: They are being kept, in the literal sense of the word, and fed by Western patrons. [Word indistinct] are counting on succeeding, with the help of aid, in bringing over to their side and gaining the confidence, simply by buying, those who are still living in [word indistinct]. But they often get the addressees wrong. The Polish press has already often printed angry letters whose authors say they are refusing to take gifts forced on them by unknown benefactors.

Washington links its aggressive and deceitful activity in the international arena, including the Help for Poland campaign, with outpourings on the subject of humanism and humanity. In this connection the words of Yuriy Andropov (?come to mind): The world knows well the value of such moralizing. Morality, as understood by the activists in Washington, was [word indistinct] in Vietnam with the help of napalm and poisonous chemical substances. In Lebanon, it is being drummed into people's heads with salvos from ships' guns. In El Salvador, it is being inculcated with the aid of acts of genocide. This list of crimes could be continued. (?We have) a lot to (?learn) about the moral aspect of U.S. policy, both recalling history and referring to the present day.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-POLISH TALKS IN WARSAW

PM141307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Warm Atmosphere"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- Yesterday W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.Y. Rusakov and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.I. Aristov, who were in Warsaw on a brief working visit. Some questions relating to the expansion of all-around ties between the CPSU and the PZPR and the further development and deepening of Soviet-Polish cooperation were examined during the talks.

Participating in the talks were J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister; and A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

The talks were held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

SOVIET-POLISH MILITARY EXERCISES HELD IN POLAND

PM101043 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 November Second Edition front-pages a 1,200-word report from the Northern Group of Forces by correspondents Lieutenant Colonel V. Kiryazov and Major N. Panyukov, entitled "In Close Cooperation."

The report describes Soviet-Polish military exercises held during a camp training course in Poland. After describing the way in which the Soviet and Polish soldiers cooperated and assisted one another, the report cites Lieutenant General A. Kapochkin, chief of staff of the Northern Group of Forces, as saying: "All this attests that both our servicemen and the Polish soldiers worked wonderfully well on the joint camp courses. Such skill and such cooperation among subunits on the battlefield would be impossible without regular training sessions and strenuous exercises."

The report also cites Brigade General E. Boloczuch, chief of staff of Poland's Silesia Military District, as follows: "It may boldly be said that the skill of our company's servicemen increased significantly during the joint camp courses. We will endeavor to make the experience of this company the property of all subunits in the district."

The report also describes how "training sessions involving international crews played an important role in improving tactical fire training" and points out that "circles for the study of the Russian and Polish languages operated in subunits during the courses, which helped the servicemen to understand each other better on a tactical exercise and to act harmoniously."

TURKISH CYPRIOT UDI, KIPRIANOU REACTION REPORTED

LD152112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The leadership of the Turkish community in Cyprus has decided to proclaim the independence of that part of the island where the Turkish population is now living.

After the reactionary coup in Cyprus in July 1974 and subsequent events, the country found itself virtually divided. Talks on a settlement of the Cyprus problem, which went on for a long time between representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities, did not lead to positive results and were broken off. The UN General Assembly repeatedly adopted resolutions appealing for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the republic to be ensured. However, as a result of the unceasing intrigues by imperialist forces and certain NATO states, these resolutions were not carried out.

President of Cyprus Kiprianou called an emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers today to discuss the situation that has arisen on the island. As an official spokesman of the Cypriot Government stated, it intends to turn to the United Nations with a request for an urgent Security Council meeting.

Appeal to Security Council

LD152022 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou has called for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council in connection with the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish community of the island state of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. According to news agency reports this republic [word indistinct] today the so-called Legislative Assembly of the Turkish community, which represents about 20 percent of the island's population. This action violates UN resolutions, which aim at the territorial integrity, sovereignty and demilitarization of Cyprus.

FRG-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD111146 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (DPA) -- At the start of the German-Soviet Economic Commission meeting in Moscow, the USSR has let it be known that failure of the Geneva disarmament talks will not have a direct effect on economic relations between the two countries. "Nothing should prevent us from further developing and building up trade," Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov stressed at the start of the first session today. The meeting of the economic commission is an expression of the Soviet Union's firm intention to continue the previous development of economic relations.

It was learned from sources within the German delegation that in preliminary talks between the two chairmen of the commission, FRG Minister of Economic Affairs Otto Graf Lambsdorff said in his introductory speech that the new FRG Government is still interested in good economic relations with the Soviet Union, and more than that, in their constant development. The FRG Government can see no advantages for either side in an interruption or impairment of economic relations. The most important areas of cooperation are still the chemical industry, energy -- including further oil and natural gas exploration -- and above all, the agriculture and food sector. Lambsdorff expressed a "certain skepticism" suggesting that in the near future there is a prospect of fewer large-scale projects. Exploitation of coal reserves in the Siberian region of Kansk-Achinsk still lies in the distant future.

The commission's meeting, which coincides with the decision at the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations, is being regarded in Bonn as a first test of the further continuation of economic relations with the East. The USSR is the FRG's most important Eastern trade partner.

After the first round of talks today, the commission will fly for the weekend to Baku, the center of the Soviet oil industry, and to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Next Tuesday, a meeting is planned in Moscow with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. The commission will be meeting in the USSR until 16 November.

TASS Report

LD111208 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened here today. Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who leads the Soviet delegation, said at the session that in the present-day complex international situation the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a course of extending economic relations with all the states willing to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The commission will consider a broad range of questions, including the development of cooperation in agri-industry, in engineering, in the power industry and other fields.

According to Soviet statistics, trade between the two countries somewhat declined during the first half of 1983 but West Germany remains the Soviet Union's leading partner among the Western countries.

The West German delegation, led by Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, includes representatives of major industrial amalgamations and companies.

In addition to the commission's sittings, meetings are planned at Soviet industrial ministries, foreign-trade organizations and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The weekend will be spent by the West German delegation in the Soviet Caucasian Republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. The session will end on November 16.

Lambsdorff Scores Pact Deployment

LD111144 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (DPA) -- FRG Economic Affairs Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff has described the Soviet announcement of preparations for the deployment of new missiles in the CSSR and in the GDR as a "dangerous escalation of political pressure." The FRG Government learned of the announcement of the deployment with great dismay, Lambsdorff said at a luncheon for the German-Soviet Economic Commission in Moscow.

As a state which has voluntarily, and on the basis of treaties, renounced nuclear weapons, the FRG naturally demands that it should not be threatened by others' nuclear weapons. The potential of the Warsaw Pact is such a threat.

Prior to this, Lambsdorff stressed that there is no alternative to the continuation of economic cooperation. East and West are dependent on each other.

Lambsdorff on Trade Ties

LD101802 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff arrived in Moscow on Thursday evening. He is one of the two chairmen of the German-Soviet Economics Commission, which meets in the USSR 11-16 November. Before his departure, Lambsdorff expressed the hope in an interview with DEUTSCHE WELLE that even after a possible stationing of missiles in the Federal Republic there would not be a breakdown in trade relations with the Soviet Union. However he did not exclude the possibility that there may be indications of damage to trade.

The meeting of the commission, which coincides [zeitlich zusammenfaellt] with the decision at the Geneva medium-range missiles negotiations, is regarded in Bonn as a first test for the future course of trade relations with the East. The USSR is the FRG's most important Eastern bloc trade partner. The talks will begin in Moscow on Friday. The Soviet side will be headed by USSR Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov. Apart from cooperation in agriculture, the talks will center on energy projects. At the weekend the commission will travel to Tiflis and to Baku, the center of the Soviet oil industry on the Caspian Sea.

There have in the past been "unmistakable indications" that the Soviet Union has an "overwhelming and very clear interest" in preserving and continuing trade relations in particular, even in the event of possible tensions in the sphere of security policy. Lambsdorff believes that in the end economic interests will gain the upper hand. "I believe it is important for us that the Geneva negotiations continue even after the beginning of the stationing, and that talks can continue at this level," Lambsdorff said. Trade and economic relations cannot replace general political relations, but they can ease them.

Tikhonov Receives Lambsdorff

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today the Federal Economics Minister of the FRG Otto Lambsdorff who is now in the Soviet Union in connection with the 12th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Questions of Soviet-West German relations, and also some topical international problems were discussed during the talk.

Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized that as was noted in the course of the summit negotiations between leaders of both countries in Moscow in July, there are objective prerequisites for progressive development of relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow treaty, including the sphere of expansion of economic links. That was also reaffirmed once again by the latest session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Singled out among the topical directions of joint work was, in particular, traditional cooperation in such industries as chemical and machine-building, specifically, in designing resource-saving equipment, and modernizing and building enterprises for the light, food and other industries, linked with the production of consumer goods, in which medium-size and small FRG firms could also participate.

Otto Lambsdorff expressed satisfaction with the work of the commission and declared for further development of many-sided links in the sphere of economics, science and technology between the USSR and the FRG.

Nikolay Tikhonov drew the federal minister's attention to the Soviet peace initiatives which were expounded in speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov, and which are aimed at preserving peace in Europe, preventing the threat of nuclear war, at bringing international relations back to normalcy. These far-reaching proposals, given a sensible approach of the other side, open at the Geneva negotiations a realistic way to a fair agreement. The Soviet Union favours continuation of the negotiations and the search for mutually-acceptable solutions on condition that American missiles be not deployed in Europe.

The talk passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA CITES PAPANDREOU EUROMISSILES REMARKS

PM111239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy article under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Speech by A. Papandreou"]

[Text] Athens -- Speaking in Athens at the opening ceremony of a conference of representatives of Common Market socialist parties, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou confirmed his government's intention to fight to achieve peace and stability in Europe and also to ensure Greece's independent political course.

He stressed that the deterioration in the situation on the European Continent was connected with NATO's decision to start deployment on the territory of a number of West European countries of new U.S. nuclear facilities -- Pershing and cruise missiles. The head of the Greek Government cast doubt on the justification for the stance of certain West European leaders, who try to present the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe as allegedly serving the cause of restoring the balance of forces between East and West which has been upset.

"In reality," he said, "a huge quantity of nuclear weapons, capable of destroying everything living on the continent at least 10 times over, has long been stockpiled in Europe. It is for this reason that the attempts to present the plans for NATO's nuclear arms upgrading as an equalization of the balance of forces do not make any impression on me. Indeed, there can be no question of balance when the destiny of Europe is at stake."

The Greek prime minister rebuffed those Western leaders who try to accuse Greece of deviating from the principles of "Western solidarity," artificially imposed by the supporters of plans for the creation of a "united" Europe and for political integration within the framework of the EEC. It is hardly possible to agree with this proposition, A. Papandreou stressed, whereby the "staff" of the so-called majority in the community would dictate to any particular member the direction of its foreign policy. Political integration, which is being imposed so actively on the community, be pointed out, is a new policy which runs counter to the treaty of Rome.

Concerning the principles of his government's foreign policy, A. Papandreou stressed that they are determined by the desire to ensure national independence and strengthen Greece's state sovereignty and security. It must not be forgotten, he pointed out, that in 1949 immediately after the end of a most terrible civil war, similar to that which Spain experienced, Greece became a protectorate of the United States, whose leadership -- following the notorious "Truman doctrine" -- actively interfered in Greece's internal affairs. It is only now, with the victory of democratic forces in Greece, that the Greek people have the opportunity to voice their own opinion and pursue an independent political course, aimed at safeguarding their national interests.

ANDROPOV SENDS MESSAGES TO 'ARAFAT, AL-ASAD

GF151818 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Nov 83 pp 1

['Amid ash-Shanti report]

[Excerpt] AL-QABAS has received information on the contents of three messages that have been sent by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on "the real Soviet stand" on the battles in northern Lebanon and the Syrian-Palestinian dispute. Here are some of the contents of these messages:

One of these messages from the Soviet leader to President al-Asad said: "It has been proved to the Soviet people that Syria has participated in the fighting going on in northern Lebanon and that the Syrian Government could at least stop this fighting." The message adds: "The Soviet people give arms to be used against the Arabs' enemies and not to fight other Arabs or the Palestinians."

Andropov affirmed his country's stand in a message to 'Arafat which emphasized the PLO's unity under its leader Yasir 'Arafat, and "this is a firm and steadfast stand." He also affirmed "that the continued Syrian-Palestinian dispute threatens the Palestinian people's achievements and Syria's interests." The Soviet Union believes that "it is in everyone's interest for the PLO to remain independent and not have its internal affairs interfered in by various other Arabs."

One of the three messages affirmed that "Syria is a basic foundation for the Palestinian resistance due to its proximity to the occupied territories and that it is necessary to restore Syrian-Palestinian understanding so that the Palestinian issue remains firm." Andropov called on the Palestinian leadership, and Fatah's leaders in particular, to improve their relations with Syria to restore Arab solidarity against Israel. There are other provisions in the messages that should not be published at present.

The press attache at the Soviet Embassy told AL-QABAS that the Soviet Embassy cannot issue a statement of explanation on these messages.

In a telephone conversation with AL-QABAS, Syrian Ambassador 'Isa Darwish said that there is no mediation going on between Damascus and Moscow within the fullest meaning of that word but that there is continued dialogue on all issues relating to Middle East, the foremost of which being the Palestinian issue.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM THANKS SOVIETS FOR SUPPORT

LD120209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Before his departure from the USSR, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam [Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister] gave an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin Khaddam video recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] The USSR minister for foreign affairs and I together discussed the situation in the Near East, including the situation in Lebanon and the U.S.-Israeli threat to Syria.

In all issues discussed the two sides arrived at a common opinion. The talks have shown again the firmness of the relations which link our countries. They confirmed that these links are based on unselfish friendship and correspond to the interests of our peoples, and also serve the cause of peace and security in the whole world. On behalf of the Syrian people, I would like to express deep gratitude and cordial thankfulness to the Soviet Union for its constant support in our struggle to defeat U.S.-Israeli aggression. [end recording]

USSR AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SYRIA'S STANCE

LD151732 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Washington administration and the Tel Aviv leaders continue issuing threats against Syria. They are infuriated by Syria's staunch stand on the Middle East affairs. The new U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane spoke at length in a CBS television interview on all sorts of "retaliatory measures" by the USA against Syria, should it behave not the way they in Washington would like it. He was trying to intimidate that Arab country and justify a possible U.S. aggression in the Middle East area. Intoxicated with the bloody short work made of tiny Grenada, representatives of Reagan's closet entourage are, apparently, losing every sense of proportion being unable to set a limit to their policy of unbridled banditry and aggression against other nations.

By widening the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, in particular in Lebanan, the Reagan administration and its "strategic partner" Israel are trying to break the opposition of the Arabs to the imperialist policy of the USA, to create together with Tel Aviv a springboard in that region for launching acts of subversion both against the Arab and other independent countries and peoples.

Such actions by the USA and Israel are an impudent challenge to the world public, a breach of all norms of international law. Speaking of the cause of mounting tension in the Middle East, it must be said that it is precisely the policy of aggression and brigandage pursued by the ruling quarters of the USA and Israel which lie at the root of destabilization in the whole region.

In the light of the threats, which are being issued today from Washington and Tel Aviv, it shall be recalled that the Soviet side has a stake in a comprehensive just settlement of the Middle East situation. It has supported and continues supporting the stand of Syria, which is opposing the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and is rejecting blackmail and military pressure used against it. True to its peaceable policy, the Soviet Union will further support the struggle by the Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggressive designs of the USA and Israel and the latter's expansionist policy in the Middle East.

MCFARLANE 'THREATENS' SYRIA WITH 'REPRISALS'

LD141847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov -- Audio only]

[Text] The United States is once again threatening Syria. McFarlane, the U.S. President's new national security adviser, threatened the Syrian Arab Republic in a CBS television program with reprisals should the U.S. Armed Forces -- that is the interventionists -- encounter oppostion from the Syrian contingent in the Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

To make his remarks more convincing, McFarlane mentioned the occupation of independent Grenada. Obviously, this is how one is to understand him -- he is saying that the Syrians are threatened with the same thing.

According to the magazine NEWSWEEK, it is no accident that there is now open talk in Washington about intentions to hold joint U.S.-Israeli punitive action against Syria. According to the weekly, this issue will be discussed during the forthcoming visit to the United States by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Arens. It was not without guile that Shamir noted in an interview given to the U.S. journal TIME that Israel and the United States are joining their forces in regard in Syria.

Off the shores of Lebanon -- and this should be remembered -- there are already 30 U.S. ships on full combat alert. There are 300 military jet aircraft and 30,000 military personnel based on them.

ACADEMICIAN PREDICTS ISRAELI ATTACK ON SYRIA

PM141502 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Aleksandr Kislov of the United States of America and Canada Institute interviewed by Usamah Da'bul in Moscow -- date not specified]

[Text] Dr Aleksandr Kislov is one of the most prominent academicians [as published] in the United States of America and Canada Institute in the Soviet Union and a leading expert on Middle East affairs. Kislov spoke to TISHRIN for 2 hours about the U.S. political attitude in this extremely important strategic and economic area and about U.S. intentions and plans there, throwing light on certain aspects of the situation and giving his views regarding the possibility of a U.S.-ISRAELI aggression during the time the U.S. missiles are being deployed in Europe. The following is text of the interview:

Question: In a message to the U.S. marine commander in Lebanon about two months ago, President Reagan admitted that the United States has vital interests in the area. Later U.S. forces and NATO alliance forces intervened in the fighting against the Lebanese nationalist forces on the side of the Lebanese regime's army and the Phalangist party forces. In your view, will U.S. and NATO interference in Lebanon develop further?

Answer: In order to answer this question, reference must be made to the fact that in the seventies the United States suffered from what is known as the "post-Vietnam syndrome" in that it did not exclude any part of the world, particularly the Middle East, from its aggressive goals. In order to achieve these goals the United States resorted to manipulating its tools, particularly Israel.

As is well known, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon categorically proved that Israel alone cannot carry out the entire role assigned to it by the U.S. Administration. Thus the United States has once again resorted to direct military intervention in Lebanon in accordance with the "Eisenhower Doctrine." I would like to affirm that despite its attempts to disguise its intervention in Lebanon with a "multinational force" cover, in fact it is seeking to expand and deepen this intervention to a greater extent than provided for by this doctrine, which stipulates that the United States has the "right" to intervene in the affairs of any state if the ruling authority in the state concerned asks for it to intervene.

Now there are documents in the U.S. Defense Department -- and this is an established and confirmed fact -- which say that the United States has the right to intervene in any country without the authorities of that country asking for intervention. Events in Lebanon prove the existence of this political line. It is probably known to everybody that when the Americans landed their forces in Lebanon they alleged that they would stay one month, and now they have obtained from Congress an endorsement for keeping their forces there for 18 months.

All the signs indicate that they do not wish to reduce their forces but, quite the contrary, are seeking to increase their size. As you know, the size of the Italian forces in Lebanon is twice the size approved by the Italian parliament. The same applies to the French and U.S. forces. In addition, the United States has stationed its naval ships in Lebanese territorial waters and recently reinforced them with the aircraft carriers New Jersey and [as published] and (Linkora). This can only be explained as an attempt to intimidate the Arab countries, particularly Syria and the Lebanese nationalists. Therefore, speculating on the possibility of withdrawing the U.S. forces or reducing their size is impossible. On the contrary, we should expect the size of these forces to increase with the aim of exerting greater pressure on the Syrians, Palestinians, and Lebanese nationalists.

Question: Early last year the U.S. Administration alleged that the air defense weapons which the friendly Soviets then gave to Syria threaten U.S. 6th Fleet Aircraft, and last September the administration threatened to direct "tremendous fire power" against Syria. How far will the United States go in its aggression against Syria?

Answer: It is difficult to predict precisely in this regard but I have a personal opinion which I will express. The Unied States could go very far in its aggression: even its allies who are taking part in the multinational force do not hesitate in showing their fears. This was evident in what was published in the Western press following the meeting in Brussels of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the multinational force. Those ministers asked the United States to adopt a softer line toward Lebanon and to seek dialogue with Syria since there can be no solution to this problem without Syria's approval. The U.S. response was to refuse this request.

It is difficult to determine what is real and what is false in U.S. policy. In my view, the U.S. military gambling is escalating. This is regardless of the fact that I cannot preclude what I expect, namely that by the end of this year, when the international situation will become tense as a result of the deployment the U.S. missiles in Europe, Israel will exploit the situation in order to launch a new aggression against Suria.

I would like to draw your attention to these logical relationships, namely that Israel always looks for crises and tension in international relations, when the world's attention is distracted from the Middle East situation, in order to launch aggression against the Arab countries.

In 1956 Israel exploited the situation in Hungary and attacked Egypt and the day following events in Poland it announced its decision to annex the Golan. If we look at the invasion of Lebanon we find that it exploited the situation in the Falklands. In the middle of next month the world situation will become tense because the United States intends to deploy its missiles in Western Europe. It is logical therefore that in the circumstances we should expect an Israeli aggression against Syria with U.S. blessing.

Question: President Reagan believes that Israel is the United States' number one strategic ally and that ensuring its interests definitely serves U.S. interests. How do you view the Israeli role in the service of U.S. goals in the light of recent developments in Lebanon?

Answer: Israel has been and still is the United States' number one strategic ally. In the seventies the United States made several attempts to widen the circle of its allies in the Middle East through As-Sadat in Egypt and the Shah in Iran. Recent events in Lebanon have revealed that Israel's capabilities are incapable of achieving its objectives. Although the United States has never stopped backing Israel as the focus of its interests in the Middle East, it has found out that it must invervene directly in the area despite the fact that militarily Israel is now stronger than it was before. Israel attacked the weakest Arab country, Lebanon, and yet it could not achieve its objectives. For this reason the United States had to change its policy radically and return to what it used to do; that is to pursue a policy of direct intervention in the area. Therefore, we see in the display of force off the Lebanese coast a new threat to the Arab countries, particularly Syria, with the aim of subjugating them and forcing them into a situation in which they will surrender to the new plans.

Question: Do you see on the horizon any real intention to score U.S. strategic weapons in Israel in accordance with the strategic "cooperation" agreement between the two sides, particularly in the light of U.S. and Israeli allegations that the purpose of this is to resist the so-called "Soviet penetration" in the area?

Answer: I believe that U.S. statements regarding this agreement put the cart before the horse. It is not a matter of so-called "Soviet penetration" in the area since the statements of U.S. leaders mostly admit and indeed confirm that they have vital interests in the Middle East. On the pretext of the existence of "Soviet danger" the United States is exercising its military intervention in order to keep the Arab countries under its domination. If we look at the roots of the U.S. political reality and military intervention in the Middle East we find that the objective is not to protect a certain country against so-called "foreign interference" or protect the oil, but rather to turn the strategically important area into a military base directed against the Soviet Union, a policy which has been pursued for a long time.

Question: The United States is trying to expand its strategic deployment in the Arab area. What is the Soviet Union's response to this attempt, which is assuming an offensive character on the southern borders of the Soviet Union?

Answer: It has become known to all that the Soviet Union has declared more than once that it cannot disregard what is happening in the Middle East because this threatens the Soviet Union's southern borders.

The Soviet Union has called and called and continues to call for all problems to be resolved and all signs of international tension removed through peaceful and political dialogue. This of course does not mean that the Soviet Union is content with issuing statements. It takes the necessary practical measures to protect its security. The Soviet Union has always called for the Mediterranean basin to be turned into a zone of peace and has proposed more than once the nonplacement of nuclear weapons in the area. But when the United States dispatched its 6th Fleet to the Mediterranean the Soviet Union had to send its fleet to this sea. Anyone who looks at the statements of U.S. military officials will clearly see that the Soviet fleet has curbed much of the 6th Fleet's activity. When the United States became Israel's number one strategic ally and freely gave it all types of weapons, the Soviet Union hastened to support the Arab countries, particularly Syria, by providing them with weapons as well, and not just with statements.

The Soviet Union did not and will not impose its aid on any state or people in the world; rather it stands on a people's side when it is asked to help. When Kamal 'Abd an-Nasir asked the Soviet Union to help him in building an air defense network his request was met. This network inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli air force. When Anwar as-Sadat asked the Soviet forces to leave Egypt they completed their withdrawal one day earlier than the date set for them. The Soviet Union supports Syria and strengthens its forces, and this is what worries the United States and what makes it cautious and reserve in its movements and in making its decisions against Syria.

Question: Do you see any connection between the escalation of the U.S. strategic offensive in the Middle East and the date for the deployment of the medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe?

Answer: All these moves are only a link in the chain of the same U.S. policy which tends toward increasing tension in the international situation as well as exerting pressure not only on the Middle Eastern countries but also on the Soviet Union so that it will abandon its principled policy on international affairs and force it to accept a fait accompli. But this is not the way in which matters can be discussed with the Soviet Union.

ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV, OTHERS RECEIVE GREETINGS

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil

PM141507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Lebanese people and on my own behalf I send you, Your Excellency, on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, ardent congratulations and sincere wishes for your health and happiness and the Soviet people's prosperity.

Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon

Saudi King's Message

PM101452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet:

We send you our congratulations and best wishes on your country's national holiday. We wish the Soviet people further progress and successes.

Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia

Egypt's Mubarak

PM101450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency,

It is with pleasure that I convey to you my most sincere congratulations on the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the hope that relations between our countries become stronger, I send you my best wish wishes for good health and prosperity, and I wish the freindly peoples of the Soviet Union further progress and prosperity.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt

Angola's Dos Santos

PM111146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I ask you to convey to the Soviet people and their Communist Party and government fraternal greetings and warmest congratulations from the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], and the Angolan Government.

The victory of the revolution in Russia in October 1917 showed all oppressed and exploited peoples the path they should follow in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and all forms of capitalist oppression. In the subsequent period the political map of the world changed radically, dozens of new independent states emerged, the number of socialist countries increased considerably, and the political and moral strength of the freedom-loving peoples fighting for progress, social justice, and peace increased.

This rapid movement forward by the forces of progress and socialism was the result of the persistent implementation of a principled policy which excludes any manifestation of voluntarism at the present stage of development, in the course of which the CPSU plays the fundamental role. It is from this angle that we should assess the cause of the defense of world peace within the framework of the policy of peaceful coexistence -- brilliantly elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- on the basis of complete respect for the equality, independence, and sovereignty of states, which in our day is particularly relevant and promotes mutual understanding and cooperation between countries.

The People's Republic of Angola values highly the Soviet Union's political line and its constructive proposals aimed at protecting our planet against a new world war, once again reaffirms its desire to strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, whose foundations are laid in the most difficult moments of the Angolan people's struggle for national independence, and expresses the conviction that the relations of all-around cooperation which have grown up will continue to develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples.

Please accept our congratulations to you, esteemed Comrade Yuriy Andropov, and also our warmest wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet people in the cause of building the material and technical base of communism.

With great respect,

Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola

Mozambique's Machel

PM141447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I have great pleasure in sending you, the CPSU, and the people and Government of the USSR the warmest fraternal congratulations on behalf of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the people, and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf.

The people of Mozambique are marking with profound feeling this great historic event that symbolizes the Soviet people's glorious victory over imperialism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution represents a vivid page in contemporary history and has made a most important contribution to the cause of the liberation of the world's peoples.

We cordially greet the heroic Soviet people, who under the CPSU's wise leadership have achieved remarkable successes in th social, economic, and cultural spheres in building the society of developed socialism.

The celebration of this anniversary, which has assumed worldwide importance, further strengthens the feelings of respect and gratitude entertained for the Soviet people in return for their great contribution to the cause of translating mankind's noblest ideals into reality and establishing last historical values for all peoples.

I would like to specially stress the role of the CPSU and the Soviet people in the struggle for the peoples' national liberation, against neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, and for peace, justice, and progress.

The peoples of our two countries, guided by the same principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are, in their common interests, continually deepening the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and governments for the sake of peace and socialism on earth.

Allow me, esteemed Comrade Andropov, to avail myself of this opportunity to wish you good health and a long life, and to wish the fraternal Soviet people great new successes.

With deep respect,

Marshal of the Republic of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Moazambique.

Lao Leaders

PM081328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution's 66th anniversary and on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Government, all Lao people, and ourselves, we convey to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all fraternal Soviet people our sincere congratulations and best wishes.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in the history of the struggle by the Russian people who overthrew the exploitative system of landowners and capitalists and founded the world's first socialist state. During the past 66 years, led by the Communist Party which was founded and tempered by V.I. Lenin, great leader of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat and the exploited peoples, the courageous Soviet people have conducted a hard and selfless struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and to build the new life and a new and wonderful society. During the Great Patriotic War the Red Army, together with the Soviet people, crushed the fascist aggressors in a courageous struggle, delivered mankind from the threat of fascism, fully liberated the motherland, and also made a contribution to the liberation of a number of European countries, thanks to which conditions were created for the victory by socialist revolutions in those countries.

Developing these remarkable and heroic traditions, the Soviet people have devoted all their strength and have scored enormous successes in the cause of restoring and developing their national economy, culture, science, and technology and of enhancing the country's defense might.

At present, under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by its general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the Soviet people are working to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan, aimed at the victorious completion of the building of developed socialism and at creating the material and technical base of communism.

At the same time, firmly adhering to a Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union makes an important contribution to the cause of defending peace and security and strengthening the forces of revolution and socialism. The Soviet Union remains a reliable mainstay and bulwark of the socialist community and all forces of peace and revolution on the planet.

In the tense situation caused by the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration and its accomplices, the Soviet Union is making considerable efforts and putting forth substantiated proposals aimed at easing international tension and averting the threat of nuclear war, which could lead to unpredictable consequences. These proposals by the Soviet Union enjoy broad and active support by the peoples of the world.

Relations of friendship and close fraternal solidarity have long existed between the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. Just as in the past, during the process of the national liberation struggle against imperialist aggression, today also, in the cause of defending and building the socialist motherland, the Soviet Union's Communist Party, government, and people have rendered and continue to render enormous and efficient assistance and support to Laos in the spirit of lofty proletarian internationalism. We express profound gratitude for the enormous and invaluable assistance given to our people by the CPSU, USSR Government, and the Soviet people.

Taking advantage of this occasion, we hope you and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union will scale new heights in the cause of defending and building the mighty motherland and continue to make an enormous contribution to the cause of strengthening peace on earth.

Long live the eternal friendship, unbreakable solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples!

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council

Turkey's Evren

PM101128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Mr Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the Turkish nation and on my own behalf I send you, Your Excellency, my sincere congratulations on the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution and best wishes for personal happiness and prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In this connection I would like to express confidence that the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop for the good of our peoples and world peace.

Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey

CHERNENKO CHAIRS POLITBURO COMMISSION 14 NOV

LD141736 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1635 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From unscheduled newscast]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee today a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission for the Reform of General Educational Schools and the System of Professional Technical Education was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Chernenko. The session debated proposals on the main lines of the reform of general-education and professional schools. A report on this subject was delivered by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In conclusion, Comrade Chernenko spoke.

Taking part in the work of the commission were: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrades Kapitonov and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZAGLADIN REVIEWS YEAR SINCE BREZHNEV DEATH

PM151621 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 45, November 83 pp 7-9

[Vadim Zagladin article: "The 66th Year of the Revolution"]

[Text] If there is nothing to fill time with, it hangs heavy. Minutes seem like hours and hours like eternity. But in the hustle and bustle of activity time passes unnoticed. Months fly past and before you know it the year is gone.

The 12 months since November 7, 1982 -- the 66th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- sped along the rails of history with express speed. And not surprisingly, for these have been months crammed with significant, momentous events and accomplishments in the life of our country.

A year ago, after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, many of our ill-wishers hopefully expected that normalcy in the Soviet Union would be disrupted, that the unity and strength of our society would be weakened. To this day now one, now another Western observer casts about for signs of some kind of friction in our leadership, some sort of dissatisfaction among the masses. And this applies not only to press observers. It appears that the leading political circles of the United States (and also certain prominent figures in other countries) have set their sights on the destabilization of Soviet society. Political and economic actions and psychological warfare manoeuveres are mounted to this end. Indeed, this is one of the cardinal elements of the "crusade" against socialism officially proclaimed by the U.S. leaders.

However, the past year was a year of bitter disappointment for the enemies of socialism. And not only because the calamaties they expected did not overtake the Soviet Union, but because the 66th year of the October Revolution was for us a lucky year, a year of accelerated progress, of the further strengthening of the unity of our society.

"Lucky," of course, is not the word. For luck is something that comes of itself, spontaneously, like manna from heaven. Nothing came down to us from the skies, apart from some-what belated rains in some parts of the countries and unseasonable snowfall in others. Our progress, our success in the past year, was not a boon bestowed by Dame Fortune, but the result of persevering, fruitful labour.

True, the past year witnessed many changes in our country and the beginning of many more. But the direction of these changes is by no means that which the enemies of socialism hoped for. These changes do not weaken the socialist social system or our political and legal order, but strengthen them, cement and consolidate them.

For, to begin with, none of the changes that have taken place have affected, or could affect, our basic strategic line, that of perfecting developed socialism. The November plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, for from revising this line, fully confirmed it. The line formulated by the party at its 24th 25th and 26th Congresses remains the correct one. Transition to intensive conduct of the economy, the further heightening on this basis of the people's material and cultural standards of life, and the perfecting and deepening of socialist democracy remain as before the basic objectives of the party and the people.

Secondly, the changes relate essentially to the search for ways and means of ensuring the still more effective, successful, fruitful implementation of our general line. If we look back at the past period from this angle, it will be seen that our prime attention has been given to defining the tasks ahead and the methods to be used to accomplish them.

As regards tasks the party and the Soviet Government have done much in recent months to define more precisely the priorities of our domestic policy at the present stage of development. The main attention is concentrated on:

-- Raising productivity of labor, primarily through acceleration of scientific and technological progress;

-- Solution of the important food and energy problem (to this end sweeping long-term programmes have been drawn up and are already being carried out);

-- Radical improvement of the quality and increase of the output of goods and services in conformity with the growing requirements of the people and the actual demand;

-- Substantial improvement of the system of economic guidance and management from top to bottom by improving centralized planing and at the same time heightening initiative and responsibility at every level of the national economy, in the centre as well as in the localities;

-- Ensuring more democracy in the adoption and implementation of decisions through ever broader involvement of the masses in the management of production and the administration of all the affairs of society (the law on work collectives, which entered into force on August 1, is primarily projected at this).

Even though all this can be compressed into a few paragraphs, in real life terms it is a matter of titanic labours on the part of the entire party and the entire people from the top echelons of leadership to the factory floor. The realization of this grand design is a matter of hundreds of serious discussions, and thousands of experiments and grassroots initiatives, of profound critical analysis of past experience, both our own and that of fraternal countries.

Behind each line of the decisions and legislative acts adopted in the recent period there lies the creative thought of the millions (recall if only the fact that 110 million people took part in the discussion of the law on work collectives and 21 of the 23 articles of the law were amended as a result). Underlying each of them is the determination of the people to forge steadily ahead.

Now about the methods. Here only one thing has not changed: Our methods remain what they have always been -- socialist methods. The thesis that "the end justifies the means" has always been totally alien to us. The means must correspond to the supreme, truly humane aim of buildng a society on whose banners is inscribed the watchword: "Everything for man, everything for his all-round advancement."

On this score there has been no change, and let no one in the West hope that there will be!

The style of our work has been changing since last November, indeed, it has already changed. In what way, our Western colluctors often ask. My reply to them is this:

We now have more order and a higher degree of organization than we used to have, more conscious (not mechanical) discipline and sense of responsiblity. We display more enterprise and initiative. Seeking better to organize the administrative and managerial sphere, we have begun to pay more attention to economic and moral stimuli to good, productive work. Flexibly combining the work of the party with the activity of the state machinery, we are seeking to ensure that each should be aware of his responsibilities and help others to perform their duties.

This usually elicits a counter-question: Does this mean that you formerly were wanting in all this? Yes, to a certain extent we were. The party makes this point with self-critical candour, fully aware of both its responsibility and its possibility and its possibilities. This was unequivocally put on record at the 26th party congress. And the point was underscored at the November 1982 and June 1983 plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as at the recent meeting between the leadership and veteran members of the party.

The party's conclusions and the calls issued by its leadership have fallen on fertile soil. They have found a ready response on the part of the entire people.

When one speaks of these things with people from other countries they marvel at the fact that industrial and office workers themselves, on their own initiative, come out for strengthening discipline and even for penalizing the disrupters of discipline. And some foreign observers go so far as to see in such penalties nothing short of a violation of human rights.

Some of these people are perhaps genuinely surprised for what happens in our country is so unlike what happens in the capitalist world. But there are also those who ask such questions with malicious intent, simply in order to take another "jab" at socialism.

The fact is, however, that, we Soviet people take it for granted that action should be taken to ensure order and discipline. For our society is a society of the working people, the working man's society. And no true working man can tolerate negligence and slackness. He wants discipline and organization, for without these he cannot worthily perform his civic duty. Let our Western readers not be surprised if I tell them that the measures to strengthen discipline we have taken have been adopted on the initiative of the working people themselves.

This initiative is manifest in letters from workers and resolutions adopted by workers' meetings, in messages sent to the Central Committee of the party and opinions expressed at meetings of soviets.

All this goes to show that the ideas expressed by the party originated and matured in the thinking of the people, that these ideas reflect a social necessity, that the unity of the party and the people is not simply a political slogan but the living reality embodies in the joint, united labors of the communists and non-party people.

Needless to say, the unity of the party and the people, the profound trust reposed in party by the Soviet people, place upon it a great responsibility. To be equal to this responsibility, to justify this trust, is no simple matter. It must be said that the changes that have taken place and are taking place in our country redound to the credit of the collective leadership of our party and the state, a big part in which is played by CPSU General Secretary and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Andropov. It is his indefatigable energy, rational firmness, vision and foresight that have largely predetermined all the positive developments underway in our country today.

This applies to our domestic affairs. It also applies to the sphere of foreign relations, in which sphere too our activity, energy and dynamism on behalf of peace have grown. This too is to the credit of our party and state leadership.

In order better to appreciate our present foreign policy it must above all be borne in mind that the situation in which our country pursues this policy is extremely trying and dangerous. To work for the peace we need so much to carry out our plans and to carry forward detente at a time when the West, clearly bent on the very opposite, is seeking to escalate confrontation, is extremely difficult.

The Western world of course is not united. The striving to extricate capitalism from the quagmire of difficulties in which it is increasingly sinking has given rise there to different tendencies, difficult foreign policy orientations. All these orientations have but one object: to save and perpetuate the moribund system. But the methods advocated differ.

Some -- of these the group now in the saddle in the United States is a typical example -- see the only way out in the arms race and heightened armed confrontation with socialism. In the case of the U.S. this is no doubt due to the close connection between the present administration and the American death merchants. But not only that: The White House now personifies those forces of U.S. imperialism which since early in the century, since the times of the First World War, have cherished the insane dream of world domination. The whole world is now proclaimed the zone of U.S. vital interests. This indeed is the main watchword of the United States of 1983. This sinister slogan is manifest in the U.S. invasion of Grenada, a tiny country that has committed no offence, in the widening occupation of Lebanon, in the nuclear missiles already being sent to Europe, and in the provocations in the Far East, the purpose of which is to dig in more securely at the eastern frontiers of our country.

But the Western world, let me repeat, is not monolithic. A part of it, having assimilated the lessons of the two world wars, is, unlike Washington, aware of the deadly threat of a nuclear cataclysm. Thus, while Ronald Reagan calls for the destruction of communism as a "historical anomaly," even leaders of the British Conservative Party, who by no means are a personification of progressive social thought, sensibly declared at their recent conference that communism is a reality which has to be lived with whether one wants it or not, and that hence it is essential to have contacts and negotiate with it.

As Yuriy Andropov has unequivocally declared more than once, we are ready to maintain contacts and to negotiate with all who wish to do so. We are not wanting in dedication to peace and readiness to coexist.

As regards the future of the two systems, here we also have no doubts: We are convinced that socialism will ultimately triumph the world over. But not as a result of the export of revolution -- that is utterly alien to us, even though such designs are ascribed to us. It is the internal development of capitalism itself that leads to inevitable social changes -- changes stemming from the democratically expressed will of the Western peoples themselves.

The most important thing, however, is that the existence of diametrically opposed ideological and social systems can and unquestionably is bound to be manifested in ideological struggle, a contest of values and ideals. But that struggle must not be carried over to the sphere of foreign policy, of inter-state relations. We Soviet people regard capitalism as running counter to the interests of humanity and the principles of humanism. Militarism, aggression, unemployment and neo-colonialism are glaring testimony to this. But it would not occur to any -- civilians or servicemen, members of the Communist Party or non-party people -- that this is reason enough to unleash war against capitalism.

If we now are taking steps to strengthen our defence capability, it is not because of our opposition to capitalism, but because imperialism, driven by its hatred of us, is preparing war and staging "crusades" and provocations against us. Our military strength, though great, is no greater than is needed for defence. It is not intended for any other purpose.

Soviet people are well aware of all this. Hence they welcome the measures the Soviet leadership is ready to take, together with our friends and allies, to safeguard peace, to protect our security. We shall soon observe the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. It should be clear to all that we have drawn the necessary lessons from that war. There shall not be another 1941!

As regards our foreign policy objectives, the 66th year of the October Revolution and the many initiatives we put forward during it clearly demonstrated what they are. We want:

-- Lasting peace in Europe on the basis of the principles of Helsinki, with a substantial reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent;

-- Lasting peace in Asia on the basis of respect of the interests of all countries, of the principles of equal and identical security for all;

-- The removal -- and the sooner the better -- of all existing seats of war and the prevention of the emergence of new ones;

-- Real steps to put an end to the arms races and to reduce armaments everywhere -- on land, at sea, in the air, and in outer space;

-- Better relations with all countries and normalization of relations with those with which they have been disrupted.

Our country pursues its policy in international affairs in close unity with the other countries of the socialist community and in cooperation with all who are prepared to work to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples.

The Soviet Union comes to the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution with an impressive record of achievements. We have increased productivity of labour more than we originally planned. We have brought in a good harvest, despite the by no means always favourable weather.

An atmosphere of uplift reigns in the country, and the activity displayed by the people in big things and small is mounting. We have redoubled our efforts for peace, advancing more and more peace initiatives, of which those put forward by Yuriy Andropov in his answers to questions put by PRAVDA on October 27 are a striking example.

Historians will no doubt consider our time to have been extremely interesting. For us it is often far from simple, even difficult. It is a time of struggle, a time of the solution of complex problems and confident advance into the future. It is a time of the continuation of what was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 16

PM151546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The 16th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

The issue opens with the editorial "Our Strength Lies in Unity."

Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions are published.

It carries the article "Internal Party Democracy in Action" by D. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The section "Forefather of Scientific Communism" contains the article "Karl Marx and the Rebirth of India" by Kh. Mukherjee.

The rubric "On the Lines of the 11th 5-Year Plan" is represented by the articles "Effect of Initiative" by V. Petrov and "Incentives of Innovation" by L. Goldin.

The issue contains the following articles: "The Battle for the Dnepr" by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister; "Worker Deputy" by V. Arkhipenko; "Outstanding Son of the British Working Class" by V. Zaytsev; "Party of Patriots and Internationalists" by A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; "In the Interest of Peace and Cooperation in Europe" by Yu. Rakhmaninov; "Fifty Very Difficult Years" by Yu. Molchanov; and "Grenada -- Victim of U.S. Imperialist Aggression" by D. Muravyev.